The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6509. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1872. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gigantic Scheme of Fraud Against the Freedom of Election.

Wholesale Challenging of Republicans where they have Majorities.

The Polls in Republican Districts to be Obstructed.

Republican Voters Advised to Assert their Right to Vote.

Tammany Tactics Introduced by Liberals from New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29.—The revelations of today make it necessary to say distinctly that North Carolina may be made to appear to give a Democratic majority of from 5,000 to 8,000 on Thursday, notwithstanding that all competent observers, both within and without the State, have already conceded a Republican majority. It is well known that several days ago Detective Wood and Convict Blumenberg arrived here, in obedience to orders from Ethan Allen to proceed at once to North Carolina and carry out their instructions. On Saturday last news was telegraphed that the names of 200 Republicans had been marked for challenge in this city, and today reliable news is received that on the same day 983 names out of the voting population of 1,130 were marked for challenge in the town of Kinston, Lenoir County. This number, of course, included some Democrats, to give a show of fairness; but the fact that the Republicans have 300 majority, and that the challenging was done by Democrats, shows that those challenged were nearly all Republicans.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Saturday was what is known as inspection day, when the registration books are open for inspection, and the citizens have the right to mark the names of any they have reason to believe have not the right to vote for challenge. It is evident from the wholesale challenging at Kinston that the Democrats have been prompted by Wood and Blumenberg to learn from Tammany and take advantage of this provision of the law to swindle the Republicans out of the State. The party challenging has the right on the day of election to put in evidence that the person offering is not entitled to vote, and the object of the conspiracy is to use all the time in this way in the heavy Republican precincts, and thus prevent the vote from being polled. The State has not yet been generally heard from, but it is believed that this challenging has been arranged wherever the Republicans have large majorities, and that this fact is the foundation of the boasts of the Democrats here, during the last two days, that they are sure of victory. It is perfectly plain that if in even half of the Republican precincts this wholesale challenging is resorted to, the Republican vote cannot be polled, and that the Democrats will carry the State.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Very little can be done to guard against this gigantic fraud, and that little has been done. The Republican Committee here has sent messages this afternoon to every telegraph office in the State, notifying the Republicans of this attempted outrage, and calling on them to vindicate their right to vote against the scoundrels who have been sent here to carry the State by fraud. The Republicans are called upon to be men, and to demand and enforce the rights of every freeman.

PLEA OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The only excuse Democrats offer for this outrage is that the Republicans are taking the State by importing negroes from Virginia and South Carolina. But they have offered no proof whatever that such is the case. Very few negroes have come from either State, and they are such as went to them for work, and leaving their families, retained a residence here. There are several hundred of such working on the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad, in Virginia, the votes of nearly all of whom the Republicans will loose, as the State Committee refused to furnish them transportation to their homes. Seventy-five of them, however, walked eighty miles to their homes, in Guilford County, where they arrived on Saturday and registered. This charge of importation is wholly false, and I know the State Committee has in all cases declined to furnish money to bring home *bona fide* voters, on the ground that it would afford an excuse for such a charge. The few negroes who have come back have done so of their own volition, without aid or direction from anybody. On the other hand, such challenging as 983 out of 1,130 in an interior town shows conclusively that the object is the obstruction of voting rather than the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box.

THE PLOT THE LAST RESORT OF FRAUD.

In view of this fact a Republican triumph cannot now be promised. But for such a fact it would be overwhelming. Letters continue to be received from various counties announcing heavy Republican gains, and but for Wood and Blumenberg carrying out their instructions with such vigor, there is no reason to doubt that the Republican majority would reach 20,000, as the prospects have grown better and better every day. But it is in the power of this so-called detective and this convict to neutralize all this, and there is cause to fear that they have done so.

WILL HONEST DEMOCRATS PERMIT IT?

The only chance is that on the day of the election, the Democrats as well as the Republicans will insist on a fair election, and force the challengers appointed everywhere, through the machinations of these men, to desist from their dirty work. Wherever there is any reason whatever to suppose that a man is offering to vote illegally, no objection will be made to the introduction of evidence in support of the challenge, but where men who have voted unquestioned in a precinct for years are thus obstructed in their rights, all the voters at the polls, of all parties, may insist that he shall not be hindered. I do the Democrats the justice to say that they do take unkindly to these Tammany tricks, and if they shall see that the challenging is done simply to consume time and deprive citizens of their right to vote, they will themselves drive Wood, Blumenberg and their tools away from the polls. Nothing of this sort has ever occurred in the State before, except at Charlotte, to a very limited extent last year, and it is hardly probable the people will submit to an innovation on a large scale, which is evidently intended to deprive citizens of their rights.

WORK OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The speaking of both parties yet continues and will up to Wednesday night. The chief event of today was the speech of Schurz at Charlotte. Fred. Douglass speaks at Warrenton to-morrow, and F. L. Cardoza, Secretary of State of South Carolina, at Wilmington. There will be mass-meetings of both parties here both Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The interest in the meetings, however, is almost entirely gone, as it has been absorbed by the question whether the election is to be untrammeled, which was not even asked until Wood and Blumenberg had developed the character of their instructions.

THE VOTE-BUYERS.

In view of the misconstruction to which such action might be liable, the proposed action of Sanders and others, who are bribing negroes, has been abandoned. It was thought best to let these worthless creatures waste as much money as they chose in buying colored men to vote with the Democrats, rather than give them an excuse for being considered martyrs.

E. C.

MISSISSIPPI.

Conduct of the Southern Democracy—The Great Middle-Class of the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, July 22, 1872.

The Presidential campaign has scarcely commenced in Mississippi, but already we have a foretaste of the spirit of swagger and bullyism by which alone the Democratic leaders hope to carry the day. There are not among all the supporters of Greeley in this State, as far as is yet known, a half dozen men, of any description, who ever made any profession of Republicanism. The Republicans are all, with only three or four very unimportant exceptions, united and enthusiastic in the support of Grant and Wilson. And there are many young men, hitherto opposed to us, who express the determination to vote for Grant, or not to vote at all. Some of this class are to be found in every town and neighborhood. Though the Democrats will not all, or near all, support the Greeley ticket, yet all the supporters of that ticket are Democrats of the bitter-ender brand, and they support that ticket in exactly the same bigoted and overbearing spirit which has actuated them in all the campaigns of the last sixteen years. The false and hypocritical cognomen of "Liberal" may deceive some people at the North, and it may be honestly adopted in that section. But the headquarters and real seat of vitality for the movement is in the South, and I assure you that here there is very little disguise. Swaggering, persecution and coarse personal denunciation, falsehood and vulgar appeal to passion and prejudice, with but little intermission or relief, make up the entire logic, rhetoric and proofs upon which the friends of Mr. Greeley are inaugurating, and propose to lead the "Liberal" movement in Mississippi. The illustrious Republican candidate for President in 1872, is habitually spoken of with exactly the same sort of vulgar abuse and slander, of character and person, that was applied to Mr. Lincoln by the very same men in 1860 and 1864. I would be reluctant to soil your columns by quoting some of these expressions.

In this place is published the central organ of the Democracy, alias the Greeleyites, edited by a professional wire-worker and political artificer for the whilom Democratic leaders. Having had probably twenty-five years experience at his trade, he is allowed to arrange the kitchen-work of a large circle of the played-out politicians of old times. In other words, he makes up the programme and manufactures the thunder (such as it is) for the campaign. As a sample of the "arguments" which we have to meet, I extract the concluding paragraph from a leading editorial in the paper I allude to, headed "Greeley or Grant." After urging with characteristic dogmatism and coarseness his own preference for Greeley as a reason why other people shall support him, the editor says:

> The people of both races are alike interested in this result. As to the men of the proscribed race, their support of him involves personal dishonor. The Southern man who wears the Grant collar is to be classed with the spaniel that licks the foot which kicks him, or the base wretch who barters his birthright or sells his people for gold or for office.—*Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, July 19.*

The phrases, "personal dishonor," "spaniel that licks the foot," "base wretch," &c., as applied to Grant and Wilson and their supporters, illustrates the tone of the leading Greeley men and the leading Greeley Press throughout these ends of the earth. And the people of the North who admire decency and good-breeding, to say nothing of the rights of American citizens to enjoy their constitutional freedom of opinion and of suffrage, ought to know and to realize that every vote and every word of encouragement given for Greeley is given in conscious or unconscious approval and indorsement of blackguardism and slander, and in enmity to the dearest rights of the loyal, peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the Southern States.

We shall, of course, be insulted and defamed by these wholesale mongers of scurrility and slander. The fame and personal reputation of the President, whose admitted public services should at least command the common courtesies of a civilized age, will of a certainty be traduced and blackened, if possible; and there is little or no remedy. But the people of the Northern States, who love the laws of the land and the laws of decency, and hate oppression and violence, and the teachings which lead to them, can at least manifest their disapprobation by casting their votes and their influence against the party and its candidates whose cause requires the use of such vulgarity.

It must not be understood that this sort of obscenity in political life is universal, or that it is even the prevailing sentiment of a majority of the Southern whites—or of even a majority of that portion of them who are expected to vote for Greeley. On the contrary, a majority of all these are of gentlemanly instincts, and consequently are not apt to express themselves in such phrase. Many of them were brave soldiers in a cause in which they believed; and you know the brave are generally courteous. Such billingsgate comes generally, as it does in the case above referred to, from those who were secessionists, but not soldiers—the mossy-backed inhabitants during the war of bomb-proof civil positions. Of the courteous Democratic editors and politicians within the limits of my acquaintance, (and there are many,) all were soldiers; while, of the blackguards, all were non-combatants. They were quiet as sucking doves so long as the armed enemy was in the field or thundering at the gates of Vicksburg; but, "terrible as an army with banners," they wanted to "die in the last ditch" the very moment it was fully ascertained that all the brave men on both sides had laid down their arms!

It is manifest that with this class of men you can make no terms of conciliation. Nothing can appease *their* tameless and unconquerable spirits! To them any sort of contact or intercourse with the "nigger," or the "carpet-bagger," or the "scallawag," is "personal dishonor."

"Whoever doth these boots displace,
Shall meet Bombastes face to face!"

But there is another, a larger, and, I need not add, a better class in this State, and all over all the Southern States, to whom your respects are especially due, and upon whom conciliation, kindness, and even forbearance, will not be wasted or exercised in vain. I mean the great body of the plain men of the respectable middle classes, and especially the young men and big boys. A little of the respect and consideration which is emphatically their due, and which should be given to them at all events—no matter how they shall vote!—would tend rapidly to bring them and their influence into harmony with the march of ideas.

Our presses and public men—those who have molded the thought and guided the influences that conducted us safely through the second revolution—should devote some special attention to the conciliation and information of these worthy and hopeful classes in the South. These have nothing of what the politicians call "record." The record is that of brave soldiers whose trust was betrayed, and they, unconsciously allured in an evil day to cross that delusive and fatal Rubicon beyond which they found only sorrow, bereavement, suffering and poverty. Cannot the great and triumphant North, whose leisure hours and whose spare energies were sufficient to shiver, like frost-work, an empire guarded by whole armies of these boys and young men, afford to devote now a little effort from all her wealth of intellect and of magnanimity to win them back to the Government of their ancestors, and rescue them from the absurd prejudices and misinformation into which they have been drawn by the enemies of liberty? They include many intelligent mechanics, farmers, merchants and professional men, as well as laborers, students and men of leisure. They have learned much already of the folly and wickedness of their old guides. They are willing to learn more. Shall they have the inducement and the opportunity?

Your superior judgment and knowledge can best dictate how a work so important, and so much and so long neglected, should be commenced and carried forward. At present I can only suggest two modes. One is by sending some of your ablest orators to see and know our people, to speak to them, and to let them correctly understand the will of the Republican Party and its candidates concerning the young men of the South; and the other is to make the Republican Press of the North speak out the generous inclination of that party toward them, and let the words thus spoken be scattered broadcast among us.

SOUTHRON.

VERMONT.

Meeting of French Republicans in Burlington—The French in Vermont for Grant and Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 29.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of French Republicans was held here this evening. Fred. Houde, editor of *L'Avenir Nationale*, of St. Albans, made a brilliant speech in favor of the Republican Party and its candidates. It had a great effect, and was heartily cheered. The French in Vermont are almost unanimous for Grant and Wilson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Large Republican Meeting in Rouseville, Penn.—The Oil Regions Alive.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROUSEVILLE, Penn., July 29.—A great rally of the Republicans of the oil regions was held at this place to-night. At least 3,000 persons were present. An excursion train of seven cars was run on the Oil Creek Railroad, and reached here jammed with people, even the locomotive and tender being covered. The meeting was addressed by Hon. G. W. Scofield, of Warren County, candidate for Congress at large, who in a two hours' speech ably reviewed and defended the present Administration. He was followed by Gen. Patten. The oil regions are alive for Grant and Wilson, and will also poll a full vote in October.

UTICA.

Movements of the President—Arrangements for his Reception at Utica.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, July 29.—President Grant left Long Branch this afternoon, and will arrive in Utica at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, via the Erie to Binghamton, and the Delaware and Lackawanna Road to this city. He will be welcomed by the Mayor and Common Council of the city, and a large delegation of prominent citizens, who will go out in a special train to Waterville to meet him. The Presidential patty will be met at the depot by an escort of the Twenty-sixth Battalion, composed of veteran soldiers of the war. The President will be the guest of Senator Conkling. Many prominent citizens from New-York, Albany and Syracuse will be here on Wednesday to meet him. A public reception will be tendered on Wednesday afternoon. The President will visit the New-York Mills and Trenton Falls on Wednesday and Thursday, and leave here for the Thousand Islands Thursday night.

THE WILLIAMSPORT RIOTERS.

Troops Still in the City—Effort to Effect the Release of the Leaders on Bail—Meeting to Harmonize Mill-Owners and Workmen.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 29.—Troops are still in the city, but there has been no further violence by the strikers. A hearing was had today, before Judge Gamble, on a writ of habeas corpus issued for Greery, Birmingham, Whitton and Blake, who are in jail, charged with riot and inciting to riot. A number of witnesses were heard for the purpose of fixing the amount of bail. The Commonwealth was represented by Messrs. Parsons and Linn, of Williamsport; the defendants by O. H. Reighard, of Williamsport, and John O. Byrne, of Philadelphia. The Court, after taking a few hours to deliberate, decided that the bail should remain as it was fixed by the Recorder. It is the opinion of many able legal gentlemen that the bail is excessive. In the case of Birmingham bail in $30,000 was required. The bail in the other cases was from $5,000 to $10,000. The men will probably secure the necessary amounts to-morrow.

A large public meeting was held to-night in the Court-house, for the purpose of making an attempt to reconcile the disagreements between the mill-owners and the workmen. Speeches were made by John O. Byrne, of Philadelphia, and O. H. Reighard, of Williamsport. Conciliatory resolutions were adopted, and a committee of five was appointed to confer with the lumbermen. The meeting dispersed with a much better state of feeling than has prevailed since the strike was inaugurated.

Soreheads at the Greeley Head-Quarters.

The Liberal Republican National Committee's Head-quarters, Glenham Hotel, was, as usual, flooded yesterday by a muddy stream of politicians of the "Mulatto Democratic" and office-seeking Republican order. Col. Ethan Allen, who has just returned from Long Branch, was immediately surrounded by them, and in order to rid himself of their importunities was forced to hold out to them the most flattering promises of future preferment. One individual, with elongated jaws, got the Liberal Chairman up in a corner and whispered in his ear until the Colonel began to show signs of unmistakable exhaustion. His face was beginning to become colorless when the writer left, and it is feared that if this "buzzer" has been allowed to continue his assault that Col. Allen will not survive until morning. A dispatch was received at this head-quarters asking for speakers for a mass-meeting in Burlington, Vt., after the Democratic State Convention, to be held in that place Aug. 1, next. Judge E. D. Culver and Gen. Judson Kilpatrick were assigned. The nominee of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats for Governor of the State will be, beyond doubt, Mr. Harragin, who is now, with his family, at Long Branch.

The following representatives of the Anything-to-Beat-Grantite Party visited the Greeley colony during the day: Hon. James Gallagher, Connecticut; Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin; William R. Grany, Louisiana; Chester Snow, Massachusetts; F. M. Mahan, Tennessee; Gen. Lewis W. Barney, New-York; Col. P. C. Bilbell, Louisiana, and E. Guisley, Tennessee.

A prominent member of the Tammany General Committee, who was asked the other day if he had been to these Liberal Head-quarters, said that "he had been there once, but never intended to go there again." This was said with an expression of disgust, and shows how opinions differ among the Tammanyites.

IMPEACHMENT OF BARNARD.

Fisk's Blackmailing Cases Against the Union Pacific.

Convenience of Owning a Judge—The Olympic Theatre Lease—How $10,000 was Filched from the Widow and Orphans—Small Obstacles Raised by Official Tools—Papers not Forthcoming.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—The proceedings in the Court of Impeachment today consisted chiefly of an examination of the accused's malconduct in the Union Pacific Railroad cases, the case of Bolles, receiver, against Duff and others, and the case of Steinhard against Funk.

Cornelius S. Bushnell, who testified in relation to the Union Pacific litigations, strongly corroborated the previous witnesses, both as regards the various orders issued by Barnard and their effect on the Company. He said enough also to confirm the testimony already in touching the conspiracy among the Fisk gang to terrify the Company into payment of their unrighteous claim of $3,600, and Barnard's complicity therein.

Very naturally the defense objected to any evidence tending to show their client's guilt, and had, as usual, seemingly legal reasons for their objections. The prosecution proposed to show declarations by Fisk as to his action, and how that action was prevented, and that the result was just what Fisk said it would be, and claimed that there was sufficient evidence to make it competent. Mr. Beach admitted that these litigations were originated by Fisk for blackmailing purposes, but insisted that the Judge could not do otherwise than grant the relief asked by the papers. He said plausibly that the accused should not be condemned by declarations of the plaintiff, which are not traced to his knowledge, a remark which might seem to be justified were there not already so much evidence of Barnard's complicity with Fisk.

The President thought that sufficient evidence has been given to show a conspiracy on the part of this respondent, and was, therefore, inclined to admit this testimony, but, on the appeal of Mr. Beach, submitted the question to the Court, whether the witness should be allowed to tell his conversation with Fisk when the suit was begun, and the Court sustained Mr. Beach's objection by a vote of 16 to 11.

That, however, even-handed justice may be done to the judgment of the eleven, the point of that conversation will be given here. Mr. Fisk said to Bushnell that if the company did not pay him $75,000, although his claim was only $3,600, he would put them under receivership. The fact that the company to purchase peace subsequently put $50,000 in the hands of Wm. Fullerton, one of their counsel, is already known, but Barnard's orders and Fisk's action show that he knew what he was talking about when he made the threat. Fullerton swore afterwards that he gave it to Fisk, but singular to say the latter went on with his suit.

It appeared from Bushnell's testimony that he was a Director of the Union Pacific, in which an election was held in March, 1869, and that as the polls were being opened the Sheriff came in with his posse, and served an injunction to prevent it. One of the directors made an effort to close the door on them, but it was forced in and all present were arrested. Several of them were taken before Barnard and bailed, after which they all left for parts unknown except Bushnell. He testified that the Company was in a good financial condition, its bonds selling at 102, and that the great depression of its stock and bonds, part of which ran down to 55, although negotiated at 85, was due to these oppressive suits. He gave an account of the smashing of the Company's safe after Tweed, Jr., was appointed receiver, and asserted that the whole proceedings had damaged them millions of dollars.

In the absence of several witnesses, the prosecution then read in evidence the telegrams from and to Barnard at Poughkeepsie referred to it the case of Fisk against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, on Friday last, thus supplying the only link wanting in the chain of evidence which connects the accused with the Fisk conspiracy to oppress and control that corporation.

Benjamin C. Thayer, attorney for J. M. Bolles, in the matter of John A. Duff, receiver, gave some testimony, from which it appeared that the accused, in order to favor Duff, his friend, directed the leasing of the Olympic Theatre to Duff's son-in-law, Hayes, without security, for three years, at an annual rent of $15,000, although offers of $25,000 from responsible persons were brought to his notice and made a ground of the argument in opposition.

By this partial and corrupt action, $10,000 a year was filched from the pockets of the heirs of the property, three of whom were infant children, and one the widow of the original owner. Those who are inclined to sympathize with Barnard in his present predicament, should take note of this instance of his tender regard for the widow and the orphan. Perhaps it is as well to mention that Recorder Hackett and Mayor Hall appeared in this case in opposition to the widow and orphan, so that it is an open question whether his friendship for Duff or his obligations to Tammany inspired his action; but certainly where two such incentives combined, it could hardly be expected that abstract justice would be considered.

Edward M. Plumb, Deputy County Clerk, another Tammany satellite, was called on to produce certain of Barnard's orders. He had them not, but was as ready with his explanation as Beamish. He had not seen them since he brought them before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. The silly fabrication that the prosecution had destroyed its own evidence was amusing, but as the defense objected to the production of copies, Mr. Prince, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was called, and explained that the papers were at all times under the control of the witnesses who were ordered to produce them.

Martin L. Townsend testified that an application for an injunction in the suit of Steinhart against Funk made by him to Judge Barnard was denied, but subsequently granted, on the same papers, on the application of John R. Fellows, the Assistant Tammany District-Attorney. Thus each additional witness, hostile or friendly, confirms the truth of Barnard's indecent remark that he favored his friends, and not his enemies.

ANOTHER MURDER OUT.

Mysterious Fate of Sergt. Baker at Fortress Monroe Brought to Light—Murdered for Money.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 27.—The particulars of a cold-blooded murder, committed here some three months ago, have just come to light. The troops here were paid of in April last, and quite a number of the soldiers got on a spree. Among the number was First Sergt. Baker, of Battery G, First United States Artillery. On his way back to the fortress from Mill Creek, a town situated about a mile west of the fortress, and abounding in groggeries, he was followed by two white men and a colored man, who, supposing he had considerable money in his possession, formed a plan to rob him. One of the white men is known as "Buck Smith," a Hampton oysterman. The names of the others are not given. On reaching a secluded part of the road, one of the robbers struck Baker a terrible blow, killing him instantly. They then searched his pockets, but, as the negro stated on the examination, they "didn't find a d——d cent." Thereupon they dragged the body down to the beach and buried it under an old wharf.

It appears that they subsequently came over from Hampton in a boat on a dark night, some three or four weeks afterward, and dug up the body, setting it adrift in the Roads, hoping that the tide would carry it out to sea. The body was found on the beach near the steam-boat wharf a few days afterward, and properly interred. When the body was found the general opinion was that Baker had been accidentally drowned, and if any marks of violence were found on his body it was carefully kept from the public. Some of the Sergeant's comrades, suspecting that all was not right, have been on the alert for a clue to his mysterious death. One of them being in Hampton the other day on business, fell in with a colored man, who was very much under the influence of liquor, and commenced tantalizing him. The colored man got angry, and told the soldier if he did not shut up he would be served as Sergt. Baker had been served. He then questioned the colored man, who was just drunk enough to tell him all he knew. The matter was brought before Justice McDevitt, of Hampton, who issued warrants for their arrest. Buck Smith was arrested for the murder, while the colored man, Tom Jefferson, is held as a witness. Both men are now in jail, and will be kept there until the trial takes place.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Mr. Sayles J. Bowen and his Grievance—The Liberals and Mr. Warner—Political Matters in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Sayles J. Bowen, who published a letter last week in the *Tribune*, threatening to bring suit against the President, is an Ex-Mayor of this city. He was so notoriously corrupt in office that the Democrats who are now working with him for Greeley, did not make a nomination, but united with the regular Republican organization to elect M. G. Emery against Bowen, who was nominated by a small faction as an independent candidate for re-election. He was a chronic office-holder, having been in office uninterruptedly for twenty years or more, till defeated by Emery. The *Star* to-night disposes of his last slander, editorially, as follows:

"Are we never to get rid of that wretched political bummer Sayles J. Bowen? It was supposed that he had been buried out of reach in 1870, but it seems that he cherishes hopes of resurrection through the Greeley movement, and is making a strong bid for a Consulship or an Assistant Secretaryship by a furious attack upon President Grant by a letter, in which he threatens a suit against the President for damages, about the I-street house he bargained for, and which was afterward presented to Gen. Sherman. This is the thinnest kind of humbug on the part of Bowen. He will never bring such a suit in the Courts. It is to be wished that he would, so that his trickery could be exposed. The simple facts in the house matter are that Bowen bargained with Gen. Grant for its purchase, and paid $1,000 down to bind the purchase. Afterward the gentlemen concerned in the purchase of a house to present to Gen. Sherman pitched upon this house as the one they particularly wanted, and it was purchased of Gen. Grant, Bowen taken his $1,000 back and Mr. and Mrs. Bowen both signing the deed of release. This is all there is about it. Doubtless, Bowen hoped by giving up his purchase to get a good thing in the way of office, and if the President had given him any one of the different positions he has so persistently sought, we should have heard no more of the house business. It is to the credit of the President that he gave him no office."

WARNER'S TROUBLES.

A year ago last Spring certain papers that abhor carpet-baggers were rejoicing over the departure of Mr. Willard Warner from the Senate. A little later they were abusing the President for appointing him Collector of Mobile, and in the Winter they helped, as they could, Mr. Speencer, to prevent the confirmation of Warner by the Senate. Now they have only soft words for Warner and hard ones for Spencer. They are even proving that Warner is no carpet-bagger at all. The reason is that Mr. Warner, yielding to his personal feeling over his failure to be confirmed, has gone over to the Greeley crowd. Mr. Warner is a very good man. The President knew it last year as well as the Greeleyites do now. But when he found that the Senate, owing to a precedent of practice in such cases, to which liberal Senators have sometimes had resort, would not confirm the appointment of Mr. Warner, he was compelled to nominate some one else that would be confirmed. The statement that Secretary Delano was sent to him to offer him an office, is in every particular an unmitigated falsehood. The same cause that prevented his confirmation as Collector would have prevented it in any other case.

THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.

Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, says the people of that State are directing their political energies in the first place toward electing an honest and efficient State ticket. While the State canvass is going forward national issues will be left in abeyance, and will be settled by themselves and independently. Three tickets are running against Mr. Kellogg, but neither of those in the interest of the men who have nearly ruined the State can possibly be elected. Greeley men are writing letters of frantic appeal to the opposition to lay local issues aside, but they will not do it, even though they are assured that without Louisiana Greeley may be lost.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The United States Naval fleet now in the Pacific, which has heretofore been under the command of one Rear-Admiral, will be divided by the Department into two squadrons, a Northern and Southern Pacific Squadron, and to the command of each will be assigned a Rear-Admiral. Rear-Admiral Steedman, now in command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, will command one of the squadrons.

Lieut. William McLittle has been ordered to torpedo duty at Newport. Lieutenants J. E. Noell, C. A. Schetky, and Master J. F. Moses have been detached from the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition, and are placed on waiting orders. Surgeon C. J. Cleborne has been ordered to the Plymouth. First Assistant Engineer A. H. Able has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT PAYING CLAIMS.

The Secretary in charge of the Colombian Legation has unexpectedly sent to the Department of State a large part of the balance due for claims, according to the awards of the joint commissions under the Conventions between Colombia and the United States, and which had been delayed in consequence of the failure of the Panama Railroad Company to meet its liabilities to the Colombian Government; a fact which, having been commented upon some time ago, produced false reports, unfavorable to the credit of the Colombian Government. The Panama Railroad Company having resumed its payments, that Government has, at the earliest date, resumed its own payments to the United States, thereby showing that, as it was embarrassed by reasons independent of its will, it was not bankrupt nor forgetful of its liabilities. The credit of that Government stands well in England, and the fact above stated will strengthen it in this country, despite a heavy foreign debt, the interest of which is regularly paid.

THE AUSTRIAN EXPOSITION.

The Vienna Industrial Exposition for all nations will commence May 1, 1873, and close Oct. 31 of that year. Our Government has as yet made no appropriation to defray the expenses of Commissioners. A strong desire is expressed by the Austrian authorities that the industrial productions of the United States shall be fully represented. There seems to be no question that exhibitors will be largely benefited.

RECRUITS.

The Superintendent of the general recruiting service has been directed to prepare and forward to Fort Rice, Dakota, 150 recruits, where they will be reported upon arrival for assignment to the Seventeenth Infantry.

THE NEW UNIFORM.

It appears from General Army Orders No. 76 that the changes in the uniform and dress of the army recommended by the Board of Officers, having been approved by the President, are adopted. Descriptions of the different parts of the new uniform, with illustrative delineations, will, at as early a date as practicable, be distributed by the Adjutant-General, and be strictly conformed to until further orders. Officers of the army may wear the new uniform from the date of promulgation of this order, namely, July 27, but they will be required to provide themselves before the — day of December, 1872, with every article thereof prescribed for them. The new uniform prescribed for enlisted men of the army will be issued and worn by the different organizations and commands as soon as it is received from the Quartermaster's Department, which, it is expected will be not later than Dec. 1, 1872.

SUMNER STILL ON THE FENCE.

The letter received some time ago by Senator Sumner, signed by thirty respectable colored citizens of Washington, asking his opinions on the issue between Grant and Greeley, especially with reference to their antecedents and present position, has remained unanswered till now. It is understood that the Senator's answer will be given to the Press to-morrow. In it he reviews at length the claims of the two candidates, but it is not known upon which he decides. He gives as a watchword: "The Unity of the Republic and the Equal Rights of All, with Reconciliation."

Department of Docks.

The Executive Committee of the Departments of Docks held a special meeting at their office, No. 346 Broadway, to give a hearing to merchants and others in the vicinity of Maiden-lane who remonstrate against the location of the dumping-ground at that point. Commissioner Hunt, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided.

The objection to that point as a dumping-ground is that it is a nuisance and detrimental to commerce and health.

Commissioner Wood stated in his address that the place at Maiden-lane was the least objectionable point for a dumping-ground, and, in his view of the matter, was the most suitable point for it.

MEXICO.

The New Tariff Suspended—Revolutionists Returning.

MATAMORAS, July 29.—A courier from Tampico arrived this morning with telegrams from the City of Mexico to the 24th. The new tariff, increasing the rate of duties, has been suspended on this frontier for two months, and goods imported will be permitted to enter under the old rates for that time. This change is made on account of the suspension of business caused by the recent revolution.

Gen. Rocha has issued a proclamation at Monterey, favoring peace and amnesty to the late insurgents.

Numbers of prominent revolutionists, who have been refugees in Texas, have obtained permission to return with their families to Mexico.

The stage coach and mails to the interior will soon be resumed.

POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

A Reign of Terror—Judge May's Court Overawed—Officials and Loyal Men Unsafe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says that the Pope County disturbances are attracting great attention here. The officers and loyal men consider it unsafe to remain at home. One of them has gone to Kentucky, several of them are here, and many others are lurking in the woods. Judge May's Court was practically overawed on Thursday last by the presence of a large body of armed men, who pretended to be guards for one of the prisoners, who was charged with the attempted assassination of Deputy-Sheriff Williams, and who was also armed. Under these circumstances, it was thought unsafe for the witnesses to appear and testify. Judge May did not arrive to hold Court. The town was again filled with armed men, and the Sheriff and others, charged with killing two or three persons, deemed it safer to leave the county, having waived examination and given bail for their appearance at the regular term of the Court.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 30—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Monday evening in Western New-York has moved slowly eastward, with threatening weather in New-England and southerly to easterly winds and clear weather from Virginia to Lake Erie and westward to Indiana and Kentucky; an area of low barometer extends over Eastern Nebraska and Iowa, with southerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Mississippi Valley, and southerly to easterly winds on the upper lakes and westward to Minnesota. Rain has fallen on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, but the weather is now clearing.

PROBABILITIES.

Clearing weather for Tuesday on the lower lakes and Eastward over New-England and New-York, with winds veering to Northerly and Westerly; clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States, and partly cloudy weather on the Gulf and South Atlantic, with variable southerly and northerly winds; falling barometer in the North-west, with cloudy and threatening weather and south-easterly winds, extending on Tuesday over the Upper Mississippi and the Upper Lakes.

A Tragedy in California—An Innocent Florist Shot by a Robber.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Thomas Carroll, of San Jose, while riding near that city on Saturday night, saw two men whom he supposed to be highwaymen. He shot one of them dead, and made the other a prisoner. An investigation shows the victim to be Henri Pattel, an inoffensive French florist, who, with a companion in the same business, was going into the mountains near New-Almaden to gather flowers. Carroll has been committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

Partial Destruction of a Pennsylvania Town.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., July 29.—A fire broke out in Foxburg on Saturday evening, destroying a large portion of the town, embracing a number of stores and offices. The heaviest losers are Porterfield & McCoombs, hardware; Travers clothing-store, and Gorman & Weaver, dining-rooms—all insured. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. The amount of loss is not ascertained.

The Case of Rev. Dr. Cheney—Injunction to Restrain the Vestrymen Refused.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In the Circuit Court, this forenoon, in the case of Dr. Cheney, Judge Williams overruled the demurrer filed by the defendants, and refused to grant a temporary injunction restraining the vestrymen from diverting the funds of the parish to the support of the deposed rector.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Sir James O'Connell, brother of Daniel O'Connell, died yesterday.

Gen. Sherman is expected to return to Washington about the 5th of September.

Thirty-six thousand dollars have been expended from the Mormon Emigration Fund since Jan. 1, 1872.

An aged lady named Tobin, residing on Harmony-street, Cohoes, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging, yesterday morning.

The Japanese Embassy were handsomely entertained by the City of Philadelphia yesterday at Belmont Mansion.

George Hussey, aged twenty-six, formerly of Gowanda, clerk in a drug-store in Buffalo, committed suicide, yesterday, by taking morphine.

The bridge over the Panssack River, on the Honesdale branch of the Erie Railroad, near Hawley, Penn., was burned yesterday, which will interrupt the coal traffic for several days.

The attempt of the negroes to ride on street-cars in Savannah, Ga., culminated in a difficulty last night, during which two whites and several negroes were wounded. There is much excitement.

Orders have been issued to proceed immediately with the work on the removal of the Red River raft, the improvement of Cypress Bayou, Jones Bayou, Calcasieu Pass, Tangiphon River and Tchefuncti River, Louisiana.

The tannery of Messrs. Chester Gould & Son, Charlestown Neck, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $85,000, and the insurance on the building and stock $100,000. Two firemen were badly injured.

The danger from Indian trouble in Southern Utah is ended. Gen. Morrow had prepared to use the United States forces, under the orders of the President, when the Indians at once began to disperse, and are now nearly all gone.

The steamer New-York on Sunday attached a ten and a half-inch hawser to the New-England and succeeded in hauling her off the rocks known as the Wolves. Her engine and machinery will be taken out at Eastport, Me.

Angus McIntire, while intoxicated, attempted to cross the Maine Central Railroad in front of a passing train, in Bangor, yesterday, and had both his legs cut off. He died in two hours. He belonged to Prince Edward's Island.

An omnibus running between East Boston and Winthrop, Mass., capsized on Sunday, and Mr. Charles Foster, of East Boston, had an arm broken and an ankle dislocated. A lady had her leg broken, and several other passengers were injured.

Wadleigh, late discount clerk of the Merchants' National Bank, of Boston, has notified the United States District-Attorney that he shall offer no objection to the indictment found against him for defalcation. It is intimated that Wadleigh will plead guilty.

A Lost Watch Found After Fifteen Years.

An Ohio paper tells the following: "Our Sheriff, M. M. McPhetridge, lost a valuable silver watch in a strip of timber in Davies County, fifteen years ago, and after a thorough search, was unable to find it. The timber has since been cleared, and has been under cultivation about six years. Six weeks ago, as a little girl of Mr. Wigglesworth was planting beans, she found a silver watch with a silver chain attached. After taking it home she gave it to her father, who opened it and found Mr. McPhetridge's name engraved upon the inside. The watch and chain were in good preservation, and Mr. McPhetridge states that the only damage done to it was where a horse had trodden upon the edge. It is now in good running order, and keeps excellent time. Inside it was as clean and bright as when lost—even the second hand being uninjured."

FOREIGN NEWS.

Eight Persons Killed by a Railway Accident in Germany.

Complete Success of the New Loan Issued by France.

Satisfactory News Received in Washington from Geneva.

The Americans Read Out of the Church by the Pope.

A Gordian Knot of Red Tape Cut by the Mikado.

GERMANY.

Eight Persons Killed by a Railway Disaster.

FRANKFORT, July 29.—An omnibus filled with passengers, while crossing the railroad track in Küstrin, a town seventeen miles from this city, was run into by the mail-train and dashed to pieces. Eight passengers were killed outright, and of the others in the omnibus none escaped injury. No one on the train was hurt.

The Czar's Visit to Berlin.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Czar will leave St. Petersburg toward the close of August on his visit to the Emperor of Germany. He is expected to arrive in Berlin on the 6th of September.

FRANCE.

Complete Success of the French Loan—Five Hundred Millions of Francs Subscribed by Berlin Bankers.

PARIS, July 29.—The total subscriptions to the new French loan amount to four milliards of francs, while but three milliards were called for. Of this amount five hundred millions of francs have been subscribed by German capitalists in the City of Berlin.

The Loan in Germany—Fire in Metz—Gen. Sherman.

PARIS, July 29.—The new loan is an extraordinary success. Six or seven times the amount offered by the Government has been covered. Subscriptions have been received from Germany alone for the entire sum.

The magnificent railway station at Metz has been destroyed by fire. This is the fourth large fire which has occurred in that city within twelve months.

Lieut.-Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, United States Army, left this city today for London.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

Supposed Awards Made and To Be Made by the Board of Arbitrators.

GENEVA, July 29.—The *Swiss Times* of today says it is in a position to confirm the reports now current, that the Tribunal of Arbitration has decided in favor of America in the case of the privateer Florida, on the ground that the British Government did not use sufficient precautions to prevent the departure of that vessel from English ports. It also says the Board of Arbitration today took up the case of the Alabama.

In giving further particulars of the proceedings of the Board, it also says the Board has disallowed the claims arising out of the depredations of the Boston, Jeff. Davis, Music and several other smaller Confederate cruisers. The reasons leading to this action of the Board are that the charges of negligence on the part of the British Government, so far as these vessels are concerned, have not been proved.

[The *Swiss Times* has hitherto been satisfied with reproducing from its New-York exchanges, even with the stale orders of two weeks' age upon them, the transactions of the Board while the sessions were in a manner public. The *Times* may have discovered some source of information unknown to the great journals of the world; or it may, instead of confirming, be merely rehashing the inventions of a journal in this City, some of which recently printed were of this tenor.—ED.]

BRUSSELS, July 29.—The *Indépendance Belge* states that the awards of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration in the cases of the privateers Florida and Alabama will, together, amount to £1,500,000 sterling.

A Session of Three Hours Yesterday—Imperturbable Silence Still Maintained—Satisfactory News in Washington.

GENEVA, July 29.—The Board of Arbitration met this afternoon at 1 o'clock, and after a session of three hours and a half adjourned. No communication was made to the representatives of the Press with regard to today's proceedings; but it is believed that the case of the Florida was under discussion.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—This Government has official information from Geneva of a satisfactory character in relation to American claims.

Another Version of What the Board is Supposed to Have Done.

LONDON, July 30—5 A. M.—It is reported that the Geneva Board of Arbitration have adopted the following method in disposing of the business before it: The case of each ship is examined separately. The Arbitrators next decide what principle is applicable to the case, by which it stands or falls. No definite amount of damages is then fixed upon; but when the examination of all the cases is completed, the tribunal will review its separate conclusions, and agree upon a total sum of damages.

MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION.

The Armenian Catholics to be Read Out of the Church of Rome by the Pope.

ROME, July 29.—The Pope will shortly issue an encyclical letter declaring the Society of Armenian Catholics to be separated from the Church of Rome, and placing them under the ban of major excommunication.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore and the Bishop of Richmond.

ROME, July 29.—The Pope has *preconized* the Archbishop of Baltimore and the Bishop of Richmond.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Mikado Cuts the British Minister's Gordian Knot of Red Tape—Disaffection Among Chinese Troops—Crews Massacred by Natives of Formosa.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Advices from Japan say the Mikado avoided the difficulty about the presentation of foreign Ministers by consenting to both parties standing during the reception, which satisfies the English Minister. The first party so presented was Admiral Jenkins, of the United States Navy.

Disaffection and threatened revolt are reported among the Chinese troops at Soochow.

The crews of two Lichu vessels, wrecked on the coast of Formosa, were massacred by the natives.

SPAIN.

Sale of Cuban Insurgents' Property Denied—A Carlist Defeat in the North.

MADRID, July 29.—The statement that the Government intends selling property which it has seized belonging to persons engaged in the Cuban insurrection is today denied.

Accounts have been received at the Department of War of the defeat of another band of Carlist insurgents in the Northern departments, with the loss of eight killed and thirty wounded.

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

— We trust that the article in *Harper's*, entitled "Mount Desert," will awaken in many of its readers a desire to visit this really delightful place. The illustrations which accompany the sketch give a very fair idea of the scenery, but neither pictures nor words can convey any conception of the freshness and vitality of the sea-air which one can breath there in such admirable perfection. There are, however, some decidedly truthful remarks made in reference to the quality of the food found in most of the hotels and boarding-houses on the island. —"Soda-water, what it is, and how it is made," is a seasonable paper by J. H. Snively. When we consider how much of this is consumed daily, it is strange to think that so little is popularly known about it. There are thus thousands to whom Mr. Snively's simple statements will be decided revelations. In this number is Emilio Castelar's third essay on "The Republican Movement in Europe." "The Massacre near Marathon," by Charles K. Tuckerman, late United States Minister to Greece, is a detailed account of the sad death of the English tourists who were murdered near that place a short time since by robbers. A very interesting topic, "The Greek Church," is very ably treated by Eugene Lawrence. "Recollections of an Old Stager" is the first of a series of articles on the personal history of distinguished Americans of the last generation. The present one is on Henry Clay. "A Simpleton" is the name of Charles Reade's new story, the first two chapters of which are given, too few, indeed, to allow any judgment as to its worth. There are a number of poems of more than ordinary merit, "Corn-fields," by Constance F. Woolson, being perhaps the best.

— The present number of *Scribner's* is an exceedingly strong one, both in illustrations and literary matter. W. L. Alden contributes an interesting paper on "The Canoe: How to Build and How to Manage It." In this may be found all the information that could be desired by those proposing to make a venture in this form of navigation. "The Graphic Art," by Benson J. Lossing, is an illustrated sketch of the rise of the art of engraving, from the earliest days to the present time. G. F. Comfort, in "Should the Study of Modern precede that of the Ancient Languages," carefully considers the claims set forth by both sides in this educational controversy, and decides fully in favor of those advocating the adoption of the modern languages. He furthermore lays out a curriculum which might be adopted by some future State university, and which embodies all that is of essential worth in both the practical and classical theories. Amasa Walker attempts to show in an article entitled "Labor and Capital in Manufactures" that even under the present system of labor for wages there is not necessarily a conflict between the two; but that the working classes should seek their relief in the quarter in which it lays—that is, in throwing off many of the burdens that society has unjustly laid upon them. Dr. Holland treats of a somewhat similar subject in "Topics of the Times," under the title of "Strike, but Hear." He has also a thoughtful editorial on the "Wire Question in Society," and on the good and evil influences of "Novel Reading."

— In the *Galaxy*, Albert Rhodes has a paper on "The Egyptians at Home," which exhibits in a very graphic manner the singular condition of that country. The attempt of the Khedive to engraft French customs on the Oriental stock, has produced a curious hybrid result. The upper classes affect the Parisian mode of life, as far as it is possible for Arabs and Mohammedans to do so; and as they have a decided preference for the worst features of Western civilization, their present condition is hardly an enviable one. The common people seem also to be infected with the desire for change, and break the laws of the Koran with an indifference which twenty years ago would have caused public scandal, and which, from their immoral consequences, will receive the sanction of no one who wishes well for the human race. In the article entitled "Was St. Peter ever at Rome?" an unknown writer reviews the arguments that were made in the discussion last February in reference to this assumption of the Roman Catholics. "The Cave of the Winds," by Maria Louisa Pool, has proved so feeble a story that we wonder that a magazine with the reputation of the *Galaxy* ever admitted it—a judgment that must also be accorded to a decidedly unnatural tale called "In the Wide Wide World," by Mrs. L. C. Moulton. "L. Zimmerman," by Richard Anderson, and "In Paradise," by E. de M., are, on the other hand, very entertaining sketches.

— The *Catholic World* contains a delightful sketch of a "Summer in the Tyrol," the writer having spent four months in that picturesque country in close intercourse with the inhabitants. "On the Misty Mountain," is the title of a really entertaining account of a journey to the mining districts of the far West, spiced with vivid incidents of Indian adventure. The wild excesses that led to the downfall of the Roman Empire, are very ably described in the paper entitled "The Roman Empire and the Mission of the Barbarians."

— It would be difficult to say which is the more attractive, the illustrations or the literary contents of this month's *Aldine*, for both have special and peculiar charms, and constitute together one of the best numbers that has ever issued from that press. First among the articles in the letter-press is a story translated from the Russian of Alexander Pushkin, entitled "Married in a Snow-storm," descriptive of an incident that could occur nowhere but in that singular country. Julian Hawthorne has another of his purely delicate life sketches—if we may so name them. The present one is called "Lamp-light," and bears the slightest possible resemblance to some of the best portions of that early work of his father's, "The Twice-told Tales." "Worse than Small-pox" and "Lalale" are both well-written stories. In the opening of our number we find an illustration entitled "A Winter Sketch," by G. H. Smillie, the name of which does not appear in the list of contents, but which is so admirably done that we hope it is to be found in all copies. "Falls of the Raymondskill," and a number of complementary pictures, afford an excellent opportunity of studying the beauties of that romantic region. "Courtship of Miles Standish" and the other pictures are also finely executed.

— *The Popular Science Monthly* has met with a decided and deserved success. The great majority of the articles that have appeared in the various numbers since the first issue have been of great scientific interest, and have also been written in a style easily to be comprehended by all persons of ordinary education. The present is, if it possible, to make a comparison, even better than any that have preceded it. To show what a diversity of subjects are treated, it is only necessary to read the following list of contents: "The August and November Meteors," by Dr. H. Schellen; "Modern Literatures in the Higher Education," by Dr. J. B. Mozley; "The Nutritive Salts of Food," by Prof. Voit; "The Physiology of Sleep," by Dr. B. W. Richardson; "Characteristics of the Calmucks," by J. Kopernicki; "Balance of Life in the Aquarium," by Shirley Hibbard; "Juries, Judges and Insanity," by Dr. Henry Maudsley; "Concerning Corpulence," by Dr. W. J. Youmans; "The Study of Physical Science," by Rev. Charles Kingsley; "Sight and the Visual Organ," by Dr. A. Von Graefe; "On the Discovery of the Elements," by Prof. Wm. Odling; "The Causes of Physical Degeneracy," by Dr. A. K. Gardner; "Sketch of Prof. Gray," by the Editor. Dr. Mozley's article is one of the most powerful arguments for the partial substitution of German and French for Latin and Greek in our Universities that we ever remember to have seen. The remaining articles are all so really interesting that we can only say now that we hope they will receive attentive and considerate reading.

— A very finely-illustrated article in *Lippincott's*, is entitled "A Switch-back Excursion." We are just beginning to find out in this country what really delightful scenery we have. Had such picturesque tracts of country as the mountain lands of Pennsylvania existed in Europe, we should long ere this have become fully familiarized with them by means of photographs and engravings, and we are glad to see that our native artists are at last beginning to recognize this fact. "Travels in the Air" is continued in this number, as is also the "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton." Kate Hillard furnishes an exceedingly able review of the life and writings of the German poet Heinrich Heine. His airy, delicate grace of fancy and description; his fiery enthusiasm and distempering morbidness, are themes that offer fair ground for careful criticism, and have been admirably examined by the present writer. There are three light stories in this issue that are of a decidedly higher order than those generally found in our magazines. "Two *versus* One," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, is a charmingly written love story founded on Western incidents, and "The Dark Lady," by Christian Reid, and "Eastern Stratagem," by N. S. Dodge, are equally good in their respective lines of fancy.

KEY TO THE LAST WAR.

Von Moltke's Plans for the Prosecution of the France-German War.

Berlin (July 14) Correspondence of the London Times.

Much has been said about the comprehensive preparations made by Gen. Moltke in anticipation of the late memorable campaign. The plans he is believed to have drawn up, the calculations he is supposed to have made in advance, have been so often discussed in the public Press that they have become to be regarded as so many positive and well-ascertained facts. Yet, until quite lately, there was nothing to support these popular fancies but the brilliant result of the war and the natural inference that such decisive victories are not gained without a good deal of preliminary labor. Since Monday last, however, we have better testimony for the precautionary measures of the great strategist than the vague assumptions of an admiring public. On that day was issued, at Berlin, the first volume of the *Official History of the War*, compiled from the materials of the Central Staff of the army. In it is contained a memorandum, drawn up by Gen. Moltke in the Winter of 1868, discussing the relative positions of Prussia and France at the outbreak of a war, then regarded as a near probability, if not, indeed, as a mere question of time. As befits a General who has to guard against all contingencies, the memorandum starts from the most unfavorable suppositions. It is based on the surmise that there may be war, and that at the beginning of the war Prussia and Northern Germany may, perhaps, be deserted by their allies and left to bear the brunt of the battle alone. Reasoning upon these possibilities, the General arrives at the conclusion that Northern Germany, at the beginning of the campaign, would have at her disposal 330,000 men, whereas France, after filling up her *cadres*, might take the field with 343,000. This arrangement, as Northern Germany alone had thirteen corps and three reserve corps, would have left six corps to be employed against other enemies or doubtful friends; but, as the Southern States stood by Prussia from the outset, the national army was, in fact, not only swelled by the Southern troops, but also by a portion of the six corps, which, in the opposite alternative, would have had to be reserved for service in another direction. We will let Gen. Moltke speak for himself:

"Much will depend upon our availing ourselves of our strength at the very outset. Even should we only have the forces of Northern Germany at our command, we may count upon the possession of superior numbers soon after the beginning of the campaign. This advantage will be greatly increased should the French divide their troops and employ a portion of them on expeditions against Southern Germany or the North German shores.

In consequence of the neutrality of Belgium, Holland and Switzerland, the theatre of war will be confined to the area between Luxemburg and Basle. Such being the case we must look forward to the French concentrating their troops between Strasbourg and Metz, preparatory to an invasion along the line of the Main. This invasion, if it succeded in separating Northern from Southern Germany, might force the latter to give up the game and remain an idle spectator of any future operations directed against the Elbe and our eastern provinces.

The best way of parrying such an attack would be to assemble all our disposable forces south of the Moselle, and more especially in the Bavarian Palatinate. By thus stationing ourselves in the left flank of the enemy, we shall always be able to force him to stay his progress in the eastern direction; and if the Baden-Würtemberg Corps joins our left wing, we may be in a position to bring on a decision not very far from Rastatt, in which case defeat must result in the destruction of the enemy.

Should a mere raid into the country adjoining the Black Forest be undertaken by a portion of the hostile troops, there will be nothing to prevent our detaching a corps or two to intercept the invading army. Our main force will thereby be no more weakened than the enemy weakens himself by employing a portion of his strength on a task of secondary importance.

If the French fully avail themselves of the advantage offered by their railway system, they will have to send their troops to two points, Strasbourg and Metz. Supposing the troops concentrated at Strasbourg are not dispatched to the Black Forest, they will probably join the Army of the Moselle, performing the distance chiefly on foot. The Palatinate, therefore, affords us a position between the two wings of the enemy. From thence we may turn against his right or left, or against both, should we be strong enough. The assumption of the offensive from so favorable a position, if resolved upon in time, will probably prevent the enemy from setting foot on German soil.

But it may be questioned whether it would be safe to effect the first concentration of our troops in the Palatinate—that is, in the immediate vicinity of the enemy. In my opinion there will be no danger in such a step, it being not at all likely that the first arrivals will be attacked by superior numbers while yet too weak to offer adequate resistance. We are prepared for mobilization at a moment's notice. With six railways at our disposal to transport the troops to the country between the Rhine and the Moselle, we cannot easily be taken by surprise, and, to make sure that everything shall be in order when the moment arrives, we have drawn up a list, showing the train by which every battalion is to be conveyed, with the time of starting and arrival accurately fixed. On the tenth day after the order of mobilization the first detachments will arrive in the neighborhood of the French frontier. By the 13th day they will have been increased to two corps d'armée. On the 18th day they will number 300,000 men, and on the 20th they will be provided with nearly all the baggage and ammunition trains and the commissariat service. There is no reason to suppose that the calling in of the French reserves and the mobilization of the filled-up *cadres* can be more rapidly effected than that of our own. Since Napoleon I. the French Army has never been mobilized as a whole, and the partial mobilizations which have repeatedly occurred can be hardly regarded as on a par, in point of magnitude, with the much more comprehensive measure that would have to be adopted on the eve of a German campaign. It is true if the French determine to take the field without reserves, a much shorter period would suffice to assemble 150,000 men in their north-eastern provinces. Those provinces have plenty of garrisons, camps, and railways, and the daring nature of the enterprise would suit the national character, and has, indeed, been discussed in military circles. Supposing such an army, amply provided with cavalry and artillery, to be stationed at Metz on the fifth day after receiving orders to march, it might cross the frontier at Saarlouis on the eighth day. In such case we need not send our troops across the Rhine. We might stop our military trains on the right bank of the river, which could not be reached by the invading army before the fourteenth day, when we should be stronger than the enemy. With the bridges in our hands, we should, a few days later, assume the offensive with twice the number of the French. The disadvantages of a hasty invasion are, therefore, so evident that I do not think it will be ventured upon."

So far, Gen. Moltke. Upon France declaring war in 1870, all the King of Prussia had to do to insure the protection of his country was to sanction the memorandum of his Chief of the Staff, and to command that the written orders to march, which were lying ready and required only the addition of the date, be sent out to the individual battalions. Soon after the correctness of Moltke's calculations was proved by the event.

Arrest of Sneak Thieves.

On the 11th of the present month, two men called upon Mrs. Mary Vanderputh, No. 132 Greene-street, ostensibly to see about renting a furnished room, and while one of them kept her in conversation, the other seized his opportunity to walk off with clothing and jewelry to the value of $250. Mrs. Vanderputh told her husband when he went home to dinner, and he was able to put the officers on the track, resulting in the arrest, on Sunday, of Henry Rutter and Thomas McDonald, of No. 42 Bond-street. Justice Cox committed them without bail for examination.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, Otis T. Hall, President, in the chair, and the following members present at roll-call: Messrs. Foley, Galvin, Stacom, Robinson, Coddington, Strack, Costelloe, Pinckney, Wade, Cumisky, McDonald, Schwartz and Simonson. The Board remained in session more than an hour, but transacted merely routine business.

FRED. DOUGLASS.

The Great Orator at Raleigh—Stirring Address to Both the Blacks and Whites of the South.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Friday, July 26, 1872.

Rarely has a public speech been received with more applause than that of Frederick Douglass, made here last evening in Metropolitan Hall, a sketch of which was sent by telegraph. It was so fine an effort, however, that it is now given verbatim. Having been introduced by Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Mr. Douglass said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I appear before you this evening with a very great desire to make a good speech, but I never felt, perhaps, less qualified to make a speech than on the present occasion. I cannot say that I am unaccustomed to public speaking, for during the last thirty or more years I have done but little else than speak in public. And yet I confess to a very great degree of embarrassment in attempting to address this audience. The issues involved in the present political contest have been ably discussed over and over again, no doubt, in the presence of those who hear me, and I am in danger, if I should attempt to enter upon that discussion, of repeating in no improved form the thoughts and principles to which you have already listened, and which have been well illustrated by former speakers. That is one source of embarrassment. Another is, that I have no voice—my voice is gone, and you will have to be very quiet or you will hardly be able to hear what I may have to say. Another embarrassment is, I have to speak this evening to two classes of my fellow-citizens—to two classes. I have often appeared before the public as a black man, although I am scarcely black, [laughter,] quite a modification—indeed a very sensible modification of black. I have sometimes appeared before the American people in the character of a slave; at other times I have appeared as a fugitive slave—a runaway slave—but to-night, thanks to the genius of our free institutions and to the logic of events, I am permitted to address you, and I do it from my heart as fellow-citizens. [Great applause.] And this evening I wish to know no color, know no obligation, to adopt the language of Stephen A. Douglas in other days, "Know no North, no South, no East, no West," but to address you as citizens of a common country, equally interested with every other citizen in the welfare, the prosperity and happiness of the whole country. [Great applause.] I am not here as a black man against the white, nor as a mulatto man against either black or white, but simply here as a man, as an American, as a citizen upon whom rests a common responsibility, a common duty with you all. [Applause.] I may possibly, however, be allowed to say a little something about myself. I have heard a great deal of you here in North Carolina, and some of you, perhaps, have heard something of me. You have some notions concerning my course of conduct, which I am at liberty, as this is the first time I have had the opportunity of meeting you, to explain myself. I rise to explain. [Laughter.] You know that there are certain classes of men who have rather a bad name in North Carolina; perhaps, too, in South Carolina. You know, moreover, that about the worst name you can give a man here is to call him a carpet-bagger. For my part I wish to defend myself from being involved in the category of carpet-bagger, although, in truth, I am a carpet-bagger [laughter] after a fashion. But instead of being a carpet-bagger from the North I was a carpet-bagger from the South. [Great laughter and applause.] Then, again, I have been called a thief. Well, I confess that I did something that bore that construction years ago, for in fact I stole myself. [Laughter and applause.] I was a piece of property. I was owned. I was what they call a chattel to all intents and purposes by a fair construction of the law, and yet in the face of that fact I took possession of myself, put a bundle on my shoulder, and left after the fashion of the pictures in the old-fashioned newspapers—you won't find them now—and made my way to the North. After all, in the eyes of liberty and justice, I hardly think I can be held as criminal, even at the bar of Southern public opinion. God in His wisdom when He sent man into the world fitted him out with two arms, two hands and two legs. Philosophy teaches that one man's liberty begins where another's ends. I ran away, it is true, but I ran away on my own legs. [Laughter and applause.] And I left everybody else in possession of their legs. [Laughter.] But did you never steal while you were a slave? Well, yes; I did. Yes; according to your notions of stealing, but I had conscientious scruples about it. Force of education was very powerful. I had heard the minister tell I must obey my master, and "Thou shalt not steal," but I was hungry once, very hungry indeed, and I had a little conference with a brother slave on the subject of helping myself to a turkey that I saw fluttering in one of the out-houses. I told Sandy (for it was Sandy Jenkins) that I was hungry, wanted something to eat, but that I had religious scruples against helping myself to that turkey. I knew that he was a praying man, a God fearing man, and I wanted his advice on the subject. He told me that it was rather a ticklish question in ethics. There was some risk about it, but so far as the act itself was concerned it was perfectly legitimate. He said you are your masters property. Yes, I said. That turkey is your masters property? Yes. If you put that turkey into you [laughter] that turkey does not cease to be the property of your master, but only adds to the value of his property in another form. [Laughter.] So it was simply a question of removal. I said that it stood to reason, the whole thing was clear to reason, and I helped myself. [Great laughter.]

Well, the world has made some progress since that; it is making progress all the time, but it so happens that every step in the world's progress costs terribly; every inch of man's disputed way upwards is bought at the cost of agony and often of blood. Even take the right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. There was a time when this right was not conceded in Europe nor here even. The right of a man to have his own opinions respecting the unknown, the invisible, the unfathomable future—that right which you and I and all of us enjoy at this hour—came to the world through seas of blood and tears. For eighty long years all Europe was rocked from centre to circumference by the simple assertion of the right of each individual man to have his own religious opinions and to worship God according to his own conscience. The rack, the gibbet, men had their tongues cut out, their flesh torn from them with steel-pincers, thrown into the fire; others had their hearts torn out of their breasts and flung into their faces for daring to assert their right to worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. But after all this right was successfully asserted. The struggle had to come. William the Silent, leading the way in the Netherlands against the Spanish Inquisition, against Charles and Philip, succeeded at last in establishing the Dutch Republic, and out of the Dutch Republic sprang the Republic of the United States, [great applause,] and we of this grand Republic of ours spent eleven years in Holland before coming to Plymouth Rock to establish free institutions in this country. Only one step gained—only one step—that the right to worship God, and it cost hundreds of thousands of lives to establish that right. Well, now, here the world is progressing; we have made some progress, but how little. We had a proposition before us a little while ago, a very simple proposition—one that commended itself very readily to some of us, but to others it did not; that proposition was a very simple one; it was simply this—yet simple as it was it had to be fought over for years—the simple proposition that every man is himself, that is all we fought about: over that proposition that every man is himself—that is all. That is what we are fighting about. That is why this great nation of ours was rent asunder at the centre, and hostile armies confronted each other for four years on the battle-field, because of the simple proposition that every man belongs to himself and can belong to no one else. I have no new truth to bring before you, not one; no new truth to apply to human affairs. It will be time enough to go in search of new truth when the old shall have been fully declared and reduced to practice by the American people, and that truth is the right of every man to himself. In the old times this right did not exist in practice. We had men who decided for other men when they should work how much they should work for, who they should work for, when they should be punished and for what; what they should eat, what they should drink, what they should wear, what they should learn and what they should abstain from learning—all in the power of another man.

It is no longer so, my fellow-citizens. [Cries of "No!"] I believe that the time will come, if it has not already come, when the master class down here in North Carolina will rejoice as heartily as the slave class that we have got rid of this thing. [Cries of "It has come."] I believe that the time will come, if it has not come, when they will rejoice that they are no longer entangled in so terrible a contradiction as slavery was to the free institutions of the United States. It was always an ugly baby in the national family—always had to be put out of sight when company came—always put under the bed; we never felt at ease about it. When we went abroad, and seeing men point to our flag, heard them say that it emblazoned in its stripes and stars the white man's freedom and the negro's scars, you felt the taunt, and we all felt it. Born on the American soil as I was, speaking the English language as I do, having connections on both sides, white and black, as I have, proud of the freedom I had achieved, I felt a certain degree of pride in this country. I felt the reproaches that came upon us for our inconsistency and I rejoice today, not only as a black man, but as a man and a citizen, that every star has been taken down from that flag and every star in the blue ground there means freedom for all. [Great applause.] Well, although we have made progress, there is a little more yet to be made. We have made progress, we colored folks. Why, in Jamaica, two hundred years ago, it was found necessary for a good missionary to write a book of two hundred pages to prove what, pray? To prove that it was not a sin to baptize negroes. [Laughter.] We were so low down two hundred years ago that the ministers thought it was a sin to put water on us. It seems to us that there was no difficulty in the way; but in fact there was, as I shall show you. In order that a person should be a suitable [illegible] for baptism it was [illegible] for him to have some will of his own and also to have some intelligence; that he could be able to distinguish between good and evil, and it was very difficult then to decide that these people were suitable subjects for baptism. Well, we have got along since in Jamaica so that we can baptize people in that land; not only that, but go to school and hold office as well as vote. So we have made some progress, and here we have made tremendous progress in the last few years, but it has come through blood and suffering.

My friends let me tell you—I am now speaking to the fifty white gentlemen the newspapers will tell you were here, although I have counted two hundred of them—I am not, as I said before, an enemy of any class of American citizens. God forbid. The truth in regard to the matter is just this: I always hated slavery, but never the slave-holder. Read over thirty years of my utterances and you will find nothing like malice toward the slave-holder. I know the disadvantages under which the old system placed them. It made them the slaves of slaves. They went to bed often with pistols under their heads. I was down in Maryland when Nathaniel Turner made that start in Virginia. I know the panic, the alarm which they feel who stand upon the necks of an injured class. Glad am I, therefore, that you are rid of this thing in North Carolina, as well as everywhere in the Republic, and yet the relations existing between the white and black people in this country are still the grand and all-commanding problem which this nation is called upon to solve. Every thoughtful man is bound by his love of country to do what he can to help to solve that problem. The relations subsisting between the whites and blacks is the great issue, after all, in the present contest between the political parties. It may not be in their platforms, it may not be in the speeches made on the platforms, but it is in the sentiment of the people pro and con—it is there. If we are having the Democratic Party under the name of Republican, it is the same old snake in a new skin. [Laughter.] The old questions that divided us, in feeling at least, still remain.

Now let me, in my meekness, point out to you, the more intelligent class—for you ought to be—what I think is the true way to solve this problem. You are over thirty millions, we are only four or five millions. You have wealth, education, the newspaper and the telegraph. According to the newspaper and the telegraph, North Carolina is going to vote Liberal Republican, but according to this black phalanx and the liberal white citizens of this State, I think that U. S. Grant and Henry Wilson will be the choice of the State. [Great applause.] Let that matter pass, and let me tell you what I think is the true rule for the white citizens of North Carolina to adopt in respect to the colored people. First of all find out what was necessary to the peace of the South when slavery existed. While that existed it was essential to the quiet of the South that free speech should be denied. Slavery was a subject that could not be brought into discussion. That was perfectly proper, assuming that slavery itself was something desirable to maintain, or could be rightfully maintained. But now you have not slavery, and whatever was essential to the maintenance of order then is unnecessary now, and the very opposite rule to that which was dictated by slavery is the rule that the American people under the new order of things should adopt. In the time of slavery, the doctrine of States Rights was necessary to the South. You had something peculiar among you; something that the local Government could better protect than the Federal; but now no such local interest exists. North Carolina has no interest today which New-York has not. There is nothing peculiar here, and the attempt to force you into the assertion or the maintenance of the Calhoun doctrine of States Rights is placing you in a false position. You have nothing to protect by local government which every other State has not. Why should you be required to take such a course when the day has gone by when you need any such assertion of doctrine in your behalf? It seems to me that you have nothing peculiar. The right to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness is the same in all the States of this Union. Then to call upon you to assert that doctrine in behalf of midnight murderers and marauders, accused of committing all sorts of outrages upon their fellows, is placing you in an unenviable position before the world.

In the time of slavery education was unsafe. It was a dangerous thing to give the negro learning, to teach him geography, for instance, to teach him where the Northern States were, where Canada was; to teach him the geography of the heavens, to let him learn where that North Star was which might guide him on his lonely way to liberty. All that about geography was unsafe; all education was unsafe. The negro should be what my master used to tell me when I told him I thought, "Why did you do that?—who gave you the right to think?" Well, I got off by saying, as all negroes said, "I don't know, massa." But now education is wise—is the conservator of Southern peace and prosperity. You cannot keep this great mass of people in ignorance without hazarding your safety, your peace. You cannot allow your next door neighbor to plant all manner of poisonous weeds in his garden; it won't do. The birds of the air will bring their seeds home to you. Nor can you afford to have them ignorant, especially if that ignorance blasts the happiness of the whites as well as the blacks. So in a state of freedom we want education, and let every man strive for it with all his might. Heretofore the negro has not been educated. In Africa, where he used to live, nature did everything, and education nothing. There, when he wanted shelter, he got under a palm-tree; when he wanted food, he picked up a banana, which the law of gravitation had thrown to the ground, though he knew nothing about the law of gravitation. He had large perceptive faculties; he heard it fall and saw it on the ground, but his reflective faculties were not developed, and hence the flatness here, [placing his hand on his forehead.] Now that he is called upon to think for himself, you will find that some of these negroes will get big heads on them. The white men have great three-story heads, and if you put one of their hats upon the negro it falls down upon the negro's back. And why? Because of his neglect of his reflective faculties, his head is small. Just as the arm of the blacksmith becomes larger and stronger by use, so man's head becomes larger and greater by the use of his reflective faculties. There was a time when this great three-story white race, to which you colored men belonged, were just where you were five years ago, and it was a common thing to see a white man with a brass collar on his neck stamped with the name of his owner working on the roads of England. Then the haughty Norman looked down upon him, the poor, despised Saxon, but today the Saxon gives laws to all lands, occupies continents and leads the civilization of mankind, being first in art, science, learning, everywhere. They were down centuries ago; they are up now. We are down now, but we are coming up. Help us! The men who really love this country, who will be found to be most patriotic, will be the men who have helped this people up. Talk about negro supremacy! If I were a white man I should be ashamed to mention it. You, with three-story heads, talking about negro supremacy! You forty millions talking about five millions supreme over you! Nonsense! [Great laughter.] It cannot be. You know this, and your talk is only pretense.

The men who help to reconcile the relations between these two races, the party helping them upward and onward, will be the patriotic, noble and manly party. I have indicated the rule by which the interests of this country can be best served. Let me say a word about the candidates to be elected, the party to be placed in power. I am not here to abuse Mr. Greeley; I want you to understand that distinctly. I have known him long, and I was indebted to him for an introductions to some of the best men in the South, and I talked in his office with Senator Rusk, of Texas, twenty-five years ago. Mr. Greeley was always a friend of mine, ever ready to help me along if I needed help. I liked the man for many of his good qualities. I am not disposed to join in the ribald utterances against that man. He is right in his own way, and so much for Mr. Greeley. It is not necessary to abuse him in order to give reasons for not voting for him; I utterly scorn that method of dealing with public men. My objection to Mr. Greeley is this, and it is an objection which his white supporters ought to think of equally as much as colored citizens: He is an uncertain man; an inconsistent man; one whom you do not know today and can give no guess what he will do to-morrow, what he will say to-morrow, what principles he will advocate, what measures he will propose. He is uncertain. I should like to vote for Mr. Greeley—want to vote for him, if I only knew which Greeley my vote might help elect, but I cannot know anything about it, whether Greeley the Abolitionist, which would not be objectionable to any good man, or Horace Greeley the leader of all that class of men who have opposed, and opposed bitterly, every measure leading to present glorious freedom under the Stars and Stripes. Ask me to insult my mother, to spit in the face of my sister, to stamp on the grave of my father, but ask me not to cast a vote which will in any way cast the faintest possible shadow of a doubt upon this freedom which has been achieved at such terrible cost. It is terrible! terrible! terrible! Now, after ten years of passion, of fire, wrath and fury, ten years of fierce sanguinary rebellion, what we want is peace—peace, security, quiet. How shall we have it? How can we have it, unless we have the firm, steady, quiet, unimpassioned, clear-headed, clear-sighted man at the helm of State. Such a man we have in Ulysses S. Grant, [tremendous applause;] a man who can say, with our martyred President, that he has "malice toward none and charity toward all." I know Ulysses S. Grant. It may seem to you a boast on my part that I, a negro—that I, with flat nose, distended nostrils—should be an acquaintance of the President of the United States. Yet I am. And let me tell you another thing: I never was received by any gentleman in the United States with more kindness, more cordiality, I may say with more confidence—never felt more at home in the presence of any gentleman—than I have in the presence of Ulysses S. Grant. He is a good man, a true man, a steady man. You know what he is today, what he was yesterday, and what he will be to-morrow, for he does not turn with every wind of doctrine, and for that reason we want him. For that reason I am going for him, and for that every colored man and every white man in this glorious old North State should go [illegible] by [illegible] for the regular Republican ticket, without bolts, without splits, without erasures; by going for it unitedly and strong, and on the 1st of August you will assure the country and assure yourselves of the continuance of steady improvement in our national affairs at points where they have been most troubled. But it is said you won't go back on your old friend Greeley. You won't desert, can't desert Horace Greeley. Our answer is, that Horace Greeley has deserted us; has deserted the party which has made the country what it is, and is making it what it ought to be. No, I am no deserter. When a man leaves you, it is your duty to stick to principle, instead of to the man.

The speaker closed with an emphatic declaration that the negroes desire not social, but only civil equality, and forcibly illustrated the wide difference between the two. The speech created a profound impression, especially upon the white portion of the large audience. E. C.

DEMOCRACY AND REPUDIATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The proposition by the present Democratic Legislature of Georgia to repudiate several million dollars of State bonds, issued by authority of a former Legislature, is among the new and alarming phases of the doctrines promulgated by that disorderly party. If it is without respectable precedent in the annals of political parties, it is all the more suggestive to the capitalists and business men of this country whose suffrage that party now solicits. Here we have a legislative committee empowered to hunt up a pretext for robbing the creditors of the State. For this purpose it is empowered to take evidence; it prohibits all cross-examination; it debars all representation by counsel; and then it proceeds to make up a case *ex parte*, and by a sweeping Report divest the property of the citizen to the amount of millions.

That this Committee fairly represents the temper and sentiments of the party in power there, is evinced by the two-thirds vote in favor of the act under which it exercises this extraordinary power, and by the enthusiasm with which this shameful report has been received and adopted by the Legislature. It is fair to presume, therefore, that this Star Chamber report will become the basis of a scheme of repudiation, and that certain citizens of the United States, as well as innocent creditors abroad, are to be left without protection to their property.

These creditors have a vested claim. Every dollar's worth of taxable property in Georgia is pledged for the payment of the bonds they hold, principal and interest. The Legislature, representing the sovereignty of the State, passed an act authorizing the issue and sale of a certain number and denomination of bonds. These bonds bear upon their face every evidence of compliance with the law. They cite the particular act under authority of which they were issued; and, by referring to the published laws of the State, the particular statute is found which empowers the Executive to sign and negotiate their sale. They bear the broad seal of the State, and also the certificate of registration in the Secretary of State's and Controller-General's offices. Moreover, the law itself, under which these bonds were issued, is authorized by a written constitution, framed by a general Convention of the people of the State. And it is likewise true that both the Constitution of the State and of the United States declare that the citizen shall be protected in his life and property. And yet it is a curious anomaly in the character of our Government that a partisan State Legislature can, with impunity, divest certain citizens of the United States of their property, rendering no equivalent therefor, and thus leave them without a remedy. That the money which these creditors of Georgia advanced upon the bonds of that State has been invested within the State, is admitted; still the creditor cannot sue the State, because the State is sovereign in her appointed sphere, and, therefore, above the Courts of her own creation.

Nor is there redress in the Federal Courts. The Constitution of the United States declares the punishment for treason; the National Legislature has authority to establish uniform laws of bankruptcy and naturalization; the General Government may authorize patents to authors and inventors; it secures the right of trial by jury in prosecutions for all crimes, except in cases of impeachment; and it guarantees to every citizen of every State protection to his property in the amount of twenty dollars and upward, and specifies the mode of redress in all cases where this right is invaded. Moreover, the Federal Constitution expressly declares that the laws of Congress shall be the supreme law of the land; and it declares with equal distinctness that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to every case arising under the laws of Congress. So that we have in the very Constitution of our Government the declaration that the legislative acts of that Government are supreme; and the power is also named in the same instrument which is to interpret those acts. Here, then, we have the very highest attributes of sovereignty. Personal allegiance is demanded and enforced in return for personal protection, both as to life and property. Notwithstanding all this, the Government provides no adequate remedy for its citizens, as against the action of a State Legislature which deliberately robs him of his property. An act of Congress might indeed be had that would enforce the rights of property, as against the bad faith of a State; but we already hear the cry of "Centralization," and there is no probability that the people of the United States would sanction such a measure, at least so long as our country is cursed with a horde of local demagogues.

Where then is the remedy for this species of outrage other than through the moral sense of such citizens of a defaulting State as may have sufficient intelligence to comprehend the importance of preserving the State's credit?

There is another feature of this Georgia matter which impresses itself forcibly on the minds of thinking men in this country. Repudiation is adopted in Georgia as a Democratic measure. It is seized upon, blindly enough, as party capital; and it is in perfect accord with the oft-declared principles of that political organization elsewhere. Your Georgia Democrat, for instance, does not acknowledge the legality of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, under the authority of which the Legislature and Government of 1868 was established. He does not, therefore, recognize the right of a Republican or "Radical" Legislature to pledge the credit of the State. He denies that Gov. Bullock was ever, *de jure*, the Executive of the State. He even denies the Constitutional authority of the General Government to preserve the Federal Union by force of arms; and as a legitimate sequence, he denies the validity of the national debt incurred in the suppression of the late rebellion. Give him the power, therefore, and he would repudiate the national debt as readily as he does the State debt, because he believes both to rest upon the same basis.

This is not an exaggerated statement of the case. It is fully sustained by the past record of the party; and it is well calculated to arouse serious reflections in the minds of honest men who may contemplate voting for that Presidential candidate who now represents the sentiments and the hopes of this revolutionary party. The insane cry of "Centralization" was the precursor of nullification in 1833; it ripened into rebellion in 1861; and it now remains with the intelligent and loyal masses to say whether this party catchword shall culminate in general repudiation in 1873. Lord Macaulay has well said that a Government which cannot afford protection to life and property is not worth preserving, because it falls short of the primary object of all government; and it is a curious fact in the history of the present political canvass, that those who seek a change of Administration do so upon the ground that the "sovereignty of the States" has been invaded by the National Government in its efforts to protect the lives and property of its citizens against just such local mobs as we now see in power in Georgia.

A Swindler's Exploits.

For some time past a man named William Anderson has been traveling through the country, visiting all the principal cities, having in his possession a letter of credit for £1,000 on the British Bank of North America. This draft he presented at several banks, obtaining from £50 to £200 from each, and after the amount had been indorsed on the letter by the cashier, Anderson obliterated the writing by some chemical process. Anderson lately visited Macon, Ga., and the suspicions of the bank officials having been aroused, he was arrested, and a telegram sent to the head offices of the bank in Canada. A reply was received, requesting the Macon officials to detain Anderson in custody while an investigation was being made. During the past ten days the officials of the bank in Wall-street and in Canada have received telegrams from various parts of the country, each stating that the banks had advanced Anderson large amounts on the letter of credit. The whole sum drawn is not yet known, but when arrested Anderson had a large amount of money in his possession. He is still detained in Macon, pending the issue of an extradition order to convey him to Canada, where the crime was first committed.

POLITICS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

That "Wave of Liberal Republicanism"—The Old State Firmly Republican—What Will Butler Do?—The Coming Contest in the Congressional Districts and for the State Offices.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, July 29, 1872.

I have been trying to discover that "wave of Liberal Republicanism," which some journalists of vivid imaginations and sanguine temperaments would have us believe is "sweeping through the old State of Massachusetts," but I can't. There are so-called Liberal Republicans here, it is true, for what ism would not find devoted and enthusiastic followers in Massachusetts,—and there are Democrats, but the two classes, combining their forces, unless they get recruits faster during the coming months than they have during the past, can offer but little, if any, perceptible opposition to the triumphant march of the sturdy, well-organized Republican hosts when the time to march comes in the bleak November. After talking with men of all shades of belief, men "who ought to know," about the situation, and men who flatter themselves that they know, and with leaders and with men of the rank and file, I have concluded that the biggest Liberal Republican crowd is here in this city, and that it is largely tinctured with Democracy. Over in Charlestown, down in Lynn, and in a few other sections of the East, there are a few who term themselves Greeley Republicans to be found; and in the western portion of the State, in Congressman Dawes' District, and about the home of Gov. Washburn, way up in Greeneville, especially, perhaps a larger number. But their strength is of the tongue rather than the arm. They can make a sounding noise, but they can throw but few ballots. The Democrats seem prepared to swallow Greeley and Brown in a genteel and amiable manner, and to clasp hands with any renegade Republicans who may step forward, if thereby their chances for an "inning" are improved. The party in this State has so long been an "out" that it is ready to bow down to any sacrifice, no matter how humiliating for the moment it may be, in order to get "in." But "the Democrats to a man" will not go for Greeley. The most respectable members of the party, the men of brains, led by such men as Robert C. Winthrop and George S. Hilliard, have frankly and unreservedly declared their determination to stay away from the polls on election day, unless, perchance, something substantial may be accomplished by Blanton Duncan's straight-out Convention of the 3d of September, in Louisville, Ky. The Liberals have just opened a head-quarters in this city, and have issued invitations to the voters of the State to send in their names for registry. The rooms were first occupied on Saturday evening, when a meeting of the State Central Committee, of which Frank W. Bird is Chairman, was held, an address to the public prepared and adopted, and arrangements made for the engineering of the work of organizing clubs throughout the State. This Committee is part Republican and part Democratic, and it is remarkable for the number of men of absolutely no influence it includes. The most influential is Frank Bird, but his influence is so limited that he has failed for the high offices at which he has aimed more frequently than he has succeeded. He, it is the talk, may be put forward by the "Amalgamated" for Governor of the State. The result of Sumner's hesitancy has been the union of the colored vote for Grant. Had he spoken promptly for Greeley at the beginning of the campaign, he might have carried with him a good many colored voters, for he is the idol of this class. But now, tired of waiting, they have decided for themselves, and will vote as they would have voted before he turned his back upon the candidates of the Republican Party. Garrison's recent letter, sent to a friend and published originally in the Worcester *Spy* last week, will make them even stronger. Every mail hence carries bundles of letters to Sumner from his friends and admirers here urging him to speak like a man, and if he don't before long he'll be a deserted Senator. His action in taking up his Summer residence at White Sulphur Springs rather than about here, as of old, is bitterly denounced, and so is nearly everything that he does, by those who not long ago applauded his every movement. Surely Sumner's power is on the wain.

Over Congressmen and State officers there is likely to be much excitement and much warring. There is a good deal of entertaining gossip afloat about the intentions of politicians, about raids of "outs" upon the "ins," and particularly about the movements of Gen. Benjamin Franklin Butler. On the manœuverings of the latter depends much. He keeps his mouth shut, and says nothing of his intentions, but is all the while busily and mysteriously at work; and he manages to keep himself at all times prominently before the public. It is the general belief that the General is either after the Governor's chair—preparing to repeat his warfare of last season, but with a little more caution and less bluster—or the well-worn seat of Senator Wilson in the Senate Chamber at Washington, or both; that is, that he proposes to make for the Gubernatorial office to step from it to that of Senator. Collector Russell, one of his most ardent henchmen, says that if he follows the advice of his friends he'll not go for the Governor's seat. But there are many who are convinced that he will not follow this advice, and that he will so manipulate the caucuses that his nomination at Worcester will be almost unanimous. Among the latter are one or two Congressmen who ought to know. If Butler goes into the State-house, Gov. Washburn will go to Congress in Wilson's place—providing Grant and Wilson are elected—and the long-suffering, the patient-waiter, Dr. George B. Loring, will be allowed to go to Washington in Butler's place. So the makers of the slate have it. Probably, however, this slate is not the true one now. Washburn don't think of going to Washington, but he does of staying in the chair. If he gets ousted some one else will take Wilson's place. There are plenty for it. Gen. Banks will probably be renominated and re-elected in his district; he is very popular still with his people, and he is shrewd enough to keep quiet and allow his constituents to put him out without prompting. Buffinton will also be re-elected in his district. About Hooper nobody seems to know anything. He is away from the city now, and is ill. He has intimated that he may not desire to go back to Washington. In the event of his withdrawal there will be a crowd of aspirants, and who will succeed it is impossible at this early day to say. Ginery Twichell's friends say that he will decline to serve again, and will retire from public life; that he has been offered the management of some important railroad, which he is inclined to accept. If this is so there will be a new deal in his district. Hon. William Whiting has given out that he is ready to run, and so have two or three others more popular, perhaps, but not so prominent. Mr. Whiting was the legal adviser of President Lincoln during the war, and wrote the *War Powers under the Constitution*. The new district, which it is common for the opposition to say was created so as to give Ex-Gov. Claflin a chance to go to Congress, will not be represented by the Ex-Governor, as he is firm in his determination not to go to Washington for a full term, though he may run for the unexpired term of Representative Brooks, who resigned to take Judge Richardson's place. J. M. S. Williams, whom you will remember the Liberals claimed as one of them, and thereby caused an indignant denial, which was addressed to the editor of the TIMES because the *Tribune* wouldn't print it properly, is likely to be the man. He is of the firm of Glidden & Williams, one of the most eminent and foremost of Boston shippers, and Ex-Treasurer of the Pacific Railroad. He is a firm friend of the Administration and a stanch Republican. Others are spoken of, Judge Richardson particularly, but at the present they do not seem to stand much of a chance. Oakes Ames will probably not go back, so there will be an opening in his district; but it will doubtless be filled by the Ames family, and they are now looking about for the most capable man for it. Henry L. Pierce seems the most promising. He has been a conspicuous member of the Legislature, and, since the annexation of Dorchester to Boston, a prominent and valuable member of the City Government. Up in Worcester, Hoar, having made up his mind that he is willing to serve another term, will be returned, as there will be no formidable opposition to him; and in Gov. Washburn's district, the elderly representative who has been serving out his unexpired term, Hon. Alvin Crocker, will be sent back again if no one happens to appear, or to be brought forward more available. In the Tenth District Dawes will run again, but the opposition declare that they will defeat his election. They are certainly strong there, but they will probably accomplish nothing, being unable to unite upon a man. George L. Stearns, of Chicopee, who is regarded as the strongest man the Democrat-Liberals could bring forward, absolutely refuses to run, and the next best man, Reuben Noble, can't carry the crowd, many asserting that they will vote for Dawes for Congress while they will vote for Greeley for President. So Dawes may be counted upon as the next representative from his district; and a full Republican delegation may be looked for in Congress next season.

The labor reformers, who last year were of so much importance in this State, holding, it was for a while thought, the balance of power, seem to be nowhere now; but there are many of them among voters, and when the convention season comes the noisy little party may make a show of itself. They are now interested in their Convention, which is to meet in New-York to-morrow. The President of the Columbus Convention, and who called the conference of to-morrow, Mr. Chamberlin, of this city, on account of the declination of Judge Davis and Gov. Parker, their candidates for President and Vice-President, is going to work to prevent the nomination of new candidates, regarding that business as farcical and foolish at this late day; and also to prevent the union of the Labor Reformers with Blandon Duncan's "straight outs." What he will urge will be that the party concentrate its efforts upon Congressmen and legislators, aiming to secure men of their way of thinking in the legislative halls of the nation and States, so that the rights they claim as theirs may be secured for them by the passage of laws. Mr. Chamberlin has, however, received letters from Labor Reformers in different sections of the country urging, some of them, renomination of candidates, and others union with the straight outs; so it is a question whether the men in Tuesday's conference will make fools of themselves or not. In this State the Labor Reformers are, almost as a man, for Butler for Governor. Some few of them want the impractical Wendell Phillips, and these, probably, will go into the Conference to-morrow prepared, as has been already hinted, to vote for him for their candidate for President of the United States.

The Japanese Embassy and the Chamber of Commerce.

The following correspondence has taken place between the Chamber of Commerce and the Japanese Consul in reference to the banquet tendered by the Chamber to the Ambassadors:

JULY 24, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to the reply addressed by the Ambassador of Japan under date of May 31, to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, who kindly tendered in the name of that body a public banquet to be given to the members of this Embassy in your City at some time to be set by them, I have the honor to advise you that their diplomatic labors having ended, they will reach New-York on Monday next, the 29th inst., but having secured their passage for Europe, the time remaining at their disposal will be very limited. It is quite doubtful if the Embassy can remain in New-York later than Aug 1.

Under these circumstances, and considering the long interval since receipt of your kind invitation, also the fact that you requested us to give you two weeks notice of our intended visit, which we have been unable to do, and knowing that during the present heated term most of your members are absent from the City, we beg to suggest that should you decide it best to omit the banquet you have so kindly tendered, we shall deem our own inability to notify you in season abundant reason, and equally appreciate the honor you have conferred, as fully as though we had been enabled to partake of your generous hospitality. Very respectfully,

CHARLES WOLCOTT BROOKS,
Japanese Consul and Attache.

NEW-YORK, July 26, 1872.

Hon. Charles Wolcott Brooks, Japanese Consul and Attache:

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your esteemed favor of the 24th inst., apprising the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce appointed to tender a public banquet to the members of the Japanese Embassy, that they would reach New-York on the 29th inst., and that they would not remain later than Aug. 1.

The time is so short and most of the members of the Committee and the Chamber being absent from the City, it would be very difficult to carry out their desire to have such an entertainment as would give evidence of the high appreciation which the Chamber entertains, and desires to manifest to the Embassy, and through them to the country, with whom we anticipate in the future the most important commercial relations.

As you kindly suggest that the short notice and the Mid-summer heat during which our members are scattered, may prevent the carrying out of the object for which the Committee was appointed, and add that "the Embassy will equally appreciate the honor you have conferred as fully as though we had been enabled to partake of your generous hospitality." We must submit to circumstances, which we do with deep regret, and beg you so to assure each member of the Embassy.

Trusting a kind Providence may give them a prosperous voyage home, and that their visit to our country shall have been a pleasant one to themselves and result in great benefit to our respective countries,

I am, dear Sir, very truly yours,
W. E. DODGE.
President of the Chamber of Commerce.

Music at the Battery.

The Department of Public Parks announce that if the weather be fine there will be music by the Central Park Band at the Battery today, from 5 to 7 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "The Alpine Hunters".......Keller Bella
2. Overture, "Pré aux Clercs".................Herold
3. Selection, "Geneveive de Brabant".....Offenbach
4. Waltz, "Beautiful Rhine"..............Keller Bella

PART II.

5. March, "Irish Medley"..........................Scott
6. Selection, "Massaniello"........................Auber
7. Polka, "Cricket"...............................Jullien
8. Air, "'Tis the Last Rose of Summer"..........—

PART III.

9. March, "Good Luck"...........................Gungl
10. Medley, "Field Flowers".....................Dodworth
11. Galop, "Damen".................................Pasow
12. National Medley.

For Value Rendered.

The following little incident is related by a country journal: A few days ago one of our popular attorneys called upon another member of the profession, and asked his opinion on a certain point of law. The lawyer to whom the question was addressed drew himself up and said: "I generally get paid for what I know." The questioner drew a half dollar "fractional" from his pocket, handed it to the other, and quietly remarked: "Tell me all you know, and give me the change." There is a coldness between the parties now.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—32, Deering vs. The Mayor, &c.; 113, Newton vs. Wiard; 114, Whitney vs. Mayor; 121, Seixas vs. Seixas; 123, Jordan vs. Jordan; 124, Conner et al. vs. Batty et al.; 125, Behrens et al. vs. Clarke.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 29.

By Judge Monell.

Jas. P. Harahan, &c., *vs.* Samuel V. Tripp et al.; order granted.

George F. Peterson et al. *vs.* M. N. Jones; default taken.

T. H. Agnard *vs.* Otto Andrea et al., (three suits;) order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 29.

By Judge Larremore.

William E. Sipp ll *vs.* Alice T. Sippell; divorce granted.

Koehler *vs.* Koehler; reference ordered.

Weil *vs.* Baker; order granted.

Hutchinson *vs.* McCallum; see memorandum for counsel.

Mallon *vs.* The Vulcan Iron-works; motion granted.

Moore *vs.* Williamson; motion granted.

Paul *vs.* Gould; motion granted.

In the matter of the Mechanics' Lien filed *vs.* Premises known as No. 201 West Fourteenth-street; order granted.

In the matter of the Mechanics' Lien filed against premises known as No. 67 Columbia-street; order granted.

Kintzler *vs.* Tects; motion granted, with $10 costs to defendant, to abide event.

Schaeller *vs.* Jardine, Jr., order settled.

Gray *vs.* Gray; order of publication.

Neberzald et al *vs.* Levy; judgment ordered.

Bradley *vs.* Isaacs; order granted.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

McSpedden *vs.* Bouton; motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 29.

Before Judge Pratt.

DEFECTIVE COMMITMENTS.

In re John Morrison.—This was an application for the discharge of the relator, John Morrison, a lad under sixteen years of age, who had been committed to the School-ship at Hart's Island by Justice Ledwith. The application was made on the ground that the commitment failed to state on its face the limit of time within which the boy should be detained. The Judge held this to be a fatal defect, and ordered the boy's discharge.

Howe and Hummel, for the relator; Algernon S. Sullivan, opposed.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Notes of issue for the first Monday of August Calendar in Supreme Court, Chambers, must be filed on or before Friday, Aug. 2, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of Charles E. Loew, Clerk.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 29—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ both for money and the account. Five-twenties opened at 91⅞ for '62s, 92⅞ for old '65s, and 91⅞ for '67s; 10-40s, 89⅞.

LONDON, July 29—5½ P. M.—Consols and American securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, July 29—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The Cotton market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.@10¼d. Sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—Cotton market quiet and steady. Sales for the day are now estimated at 15,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Prices unchanged.

5½ P. M.—Cotton closed quiet and steady at unchanged prices. The sales of the day were 16,000 bales, of which 4 000 bales were for speculation and export. Breadstuff markets dull, with no change in prices.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 29.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 115¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union	75⅝
100	do	75½
200	Pacific Mail	76⅝
400	do	76½
300	do	76⅝
200	do	76¾
100	do....b3.	76⅝
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	98⅝
800	Erie Railway	52⅛
300	do	51⅞
200	do	52
200	do....c.	52
400	do	52⅛
700	do	52
600	Lake Shore	92¾
100	do....c.	92¾
100	Union Pacific	38
200	Rock Island	112⅛
100	St. Paul Pf....b2.	79⅛
100	Ohio & Miss.	46¼
200	North-western	76⅝
400	do....c.	76⅛
100	do....s3.	76⅛
300	do....b3.	76⅛
500	do....c.	76⅜
100	do....s3.	76⅝
600	do	76⅛
1700	do	76⅛
400	C., C. & I. C.	37
300	do	36⅞
1000	do	37
200	do....s3.	37
200	do....s3.	36⅞
600	do	37
200	do....s3.	37⅛
100	do....b3.	37¼
200	do	37¼
100	do....b3.	37⅜
100	do....c.	37¼

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	Virginia 6s Con.	51⅛
4,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July b2.	30
1,000	S. Car. 6s, new, Aug. & Oct.	28
1,000	H. River 2d S.F.	104⅛
1,000	Harlem 1st	101⅜
3,000	L. Shore Con. R.	100⅛
1,000	Mich. So. S. F.	103¼
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. bs.	101⅜
1,000	Union Pac. 1st	89⅛
7,000	Un. Pac. 7s L.G.	81⅞
5,000	Un. Pac. 10s In.	87⅛
12,000	H. & St.Jo. 8s C.	93⅜
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.	94
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st	100
500	Tol. & Wab. 2d	95
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, new	107⅛
2,000	P., Ft.W & C. 2d	100⅛
1,000	St. L. & I.M. 1st	100
4,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	92¾
3,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d	80
1,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d	86¾
3,000	Bos., H. & E. 1st	42⅛
4,000	C. F. & Min. 1st	83
10,000	C.C., C.& I. 1st	102⅛
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d	88⅛
1,000	do	88¼
2,000	E.T., Va.&Ga. 1st	93¼
75	Phenix Bank	102
10	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	77¼
400	do....bc.s3.	76⅜
200	do	76⅝
400	do	76¾
300	do	76⅞
400	do....b3.	77
1000	do	77
1200	do....s3.	77
300	do	77⅛
300	do....s3.	77⅛
800	do	77¼
600	do	77⅜
1000	do	77⅜
300	do....b3.	77⅛
400	do....s3.	77⅛
500	do	77⅜
100	do	77¼
400	Wes. Un. Tel. b. c.	75⅝
10	Am. M. Un. Ex.	74⅛
62	N. Y. C. & H. R.	98⅛
200	do...b. c..s3.	98⅜
200	do....s3.	98¼
400	do	98⅜
100	Erie R....b. c..b3.	52
400	do	51⅞
700	do....s3.	51⅞
300	do	52
400	do....b3.	52⅛
200	Harlem R. R.b. c.	118
400	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	92¾
100	do....b3.	92¾
200	do....b10.	92¾
200	do	92¾
200	Un. Pac...b. c.s3.	37⅞
100	do	37⅞
600	do	38
100	do....b3.	38⅛
200	M.,K. & T. b. c.b3.	43
100	Bos., H. & E.b. c.	7⅞
100	do....b3.	8
200	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	56¾
100	do....b3.	57
32	Morris & Essex	92⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	76⅛
100	do....c.	76⅛
1100	do..bet. call.	76
700	do....b3.	76
300	do	75⅞
400	do....s3.	75¾
100	do	75⅞
200	do....b3.	75⅞
900	do	75⅞
600	do	76
100	do....b3.	76
400	do	76⅛
100	do....s3.	76⅛
900	do	76¼
200	do....b3.	76¼
1400	do	76⅛
200	do....c.	76⅛
600	Chic. & Rock I.	112⅛
300	do..bet. call.	112⅛
100	do	112¼
200	do....b3.	112⅜
100	do	112⅜
300	do....b3.	112⅛
300	do	112⅛
700	do	112⅛
400	do....b3.	112⅛
100	do....c.	112⅛
200	do	112⅛
200	do	112¾
200	Del., Lack. & W.	105
100	do....s3.	105
100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	58
100	do....b3.	58
100	Tol. W. & W. b.c.s3.	76⅛
400	do	76⅛
100	do....b3.	76⅛
100	do	76¼
100	St.L..K.C. & N.Pf.	71⅛
100	do	71¼
200	Ohio & Miss. R.	46¼
300	do..bet. call.	46⅜
300	do....s3.	46⅜
1500	do....b3.	46⅛
200	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	37¼
400	do	37⅛
100	do....s3.	37⅜
100	do....b3.	37⅜
300	do	37¼
200	do....s3.	37¼
200	do....b3.	37¼
200	do....b3.	37⅜
300	do	37⅜
100	do....b30.	37⅜
100	do....b3.	37⅜
600	do	37⅜
300	do....b3.	37⅜
800	do	37⅜
500	do....s60.	37¾
200	do....b3.	37⅜
500	do	37⅜
500	do....s3.	37⅜
100	do....b3.	37⅜
900	do	37⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$220,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	114⅝
10,000	U. S. 10-40, R.	111⅛
$3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	115¾
100,000	do	115⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81	113¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

300	Pacific Mail	77⅛
200	do....s3.	77¼
200	do....b3.	77⅜
200	do	77⅛
500	N. Y. C. & H.R.s3.	98⅜
100	Erie Railroad	52⅛
100	do....b3.	52⅛
100	do	52⅜
200	do	52¼
300	Lake Shore R.	92¾
200	North-western R.	76⅝
100	do	76¼
100	do....s3.	76⅛
200	do	76⅛
200	Rock Island....b3.	112¾
700	Bos., H. & E....b3.	8
100	St. Paul Railroad	56⅜
100	Tol. & Wab. R.	76⅛
100	Ohio & Miss....s3.	46⅜
200	do	46⅜
200	do....b4.	46⅜
400	C., C. & I. C. R.	37⅜
300	do....b3.	37⅜
200	do	37⅜
100	do....s3.	37⅜
100	do....b3.	37⅝
100	do	37⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Mo. State 6s	94⅛
10,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st	89⅛
3,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	81⅞
7,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc.	87⅛
100	Quicksilver Min.	42
200	N.Y.C.& H.R.b.c.	98⅜
100	do....b3.	98⅜
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	77⅛
100	do..bet. call.	77⅛
100	do....b3.	77⅛
200	do	77⅜
400	do....b3.	77⅛
1600	do	77
500	do....b10.	77
400	do....b3.	77⅛
700	do	77
200	do....b3.	77
100	Erie Railroad.b. c.	52⅛
500	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	37⅜
100	do....b3.	37¾
100	do....s60.	37¼
200	Harlem R....b.c.	119⅜
200	do	120
20	do	121
200	do	120¾
200	L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3.	92¾
200	do....b10.	92¾
100	Un. Pac. R.b.c.b3.	38
5	Panama R....b. c.	120
200	Chi. & N. W.b. c.	76⅝
500	do	76
500	do	76⅛
500	do	76
10	N. J. Central R.	108⅜
100	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	112⅜
100	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	56⅜
1000	B.,H.& E.b.c.b10.	8⅛
400	do	8
100	Ohio & M..b.c.b3.	46⅜
64	Morris & Essex R.	92⅛
100	H. & St.J. Pref.	57¾

MONDAY, July 29—P. M.

The Gold market has been stronger today. Opening with sales at 114½, and some few sales a sixteenth lower, the price reached 114⅞ on the indicator, though 114 13-16 is the highest price that we believe to have been paid. The last sales were at 114 13-16, and the last quotation was 114¾ bid, offered at 114 13-16. Loans were 1½ to 2 ₱ cent. interest for carrying in the morning, and 1½ to "flat" in the afternoon.

Exchange is a trifle firmer, Sterling Sixty-day bills being now quoted 109⅞@109½. In short sight there is no change from the quotations, 110¼@110⅜, and Cable transfers, to a limited amount, were done at 110½, the extraordinary demand for them having disappeared.

The Public Funds are advanced with Gold. The 1867s are a quarter higher, at 115⅝@115⅜, with a round lot taken at 115⅜ this afternoon. The New 1865s, which are below Gold, attracted attention for that reason, and were freely taken at 114⅝ at the last session, the price being still bid. The Five per Cent. Bonds were firmer but dull.

The Stock market has been irregular. The movement in North-western is reversed, and it closes ⅞ ₱ cent. lower than on Saturday; the sales, with frequent fluctuations, being 76⅜@75⅞@76⅜@75⅞@75½. Pacific Mail leaves off as it began, 76⅝@76⅞, having touched 76½, and risen to 77⅜ during the day. Erie is slightly lower and quite dull; its variations have been 52½@51⅞@52⅜@52. Rock Island took a sudden upward turn in the morning, rising from 112 to 112⅞; the extreme rise did not hold, however, and the afternoon figure was 112½. The liveliest improvement of the day was in C., C. and I. C., short opened at 37, a quarter ₱ cent. advance on Saturday, reached 37⅞, with considerable transactions there and on the way, and sold back late in the day to 37½, standing 37½@37¾ at the close. The advance was contested by sales on seller's option of sixty days, mostly at three-eighths below the "regular way" price. After the middle of the day St. Paul Common was taken up, with sales from 56⅞ to 57⅞; and the advance was maintained at the close of business. The other speculative Stocks were dull and steady, with sales as follows: New-York Central, 98⅜@½@⅜; Lake Shore, 92⅞; (the scrip being 92⅝ bid;) Ohios, 46½@⅜@½; Union Pacific, 38@37⅞@38⅛@37⅞, and Western Union Telegraph, 75½@⅝. The highest points were reached between 1 and 2 o'clock, except on St. Paul, which had not yet moved. The dealings of the afternoon were dull, and in the active Stocks generally weaker.

There was little done in the investment Stocks beyond sales of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 105, which was steadily bid, and a continuation of the advance in Harlem, with sales from 118@121. New-Jersey Central was firm at 108⅜ bid, and 75 was bid for Erie Preferred.

State Bonds were generally steady and dull. The new (January and July) issue of South Carolina improved a half ₱ cent., to 30 sales and bid, and Virginia Consols were fully a half better, with sales at 51⅛, and 51⅛ still bid. Pacific Railroad Bonds were steady at 101⅞@102 for Centrals, and recovering on Union Firsts, with sales up to 89⅛.

Money was rather less inactive, the bulk of the business being at 3, with a fair sprinkling in the afternoon at 4 ₱ cent., and "flat." Erie lent at 1-64.

After the Second Board of the Exchange, the following quotations were made, as against the last figures of Saturday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 29.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	113⅞	113⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116¼	116¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115½	115¾
American Gold	114½	114⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N.Y. Central and Hudson	98⅜	98⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	112½	112½
North-western Common	76⅝	75½
Pacific Mail	76⅝	76⅞
St. Paul Preferred	79½	79½
St. Paul Common	56⅞	57⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	46½	46½
Western Union Telegraph	75½	75½
Erie	52½	52
Union Pacific	38	37½
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	36⅞	37½
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42⅞	42⅞

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 29.

Gold receipts	$359,099 37
Gold payments	169,174 94
Gold balance	39,586,897 08
Currency receipts	736,208 28
Currency payments	485,118 80
Currency balance	9,515,602 33
Customs	277,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ ct., reg., '81	115⅝
6 ₱ ct., coup., '81	117⅛
5-20 reg., '62	115⅝
5-20 coup., '62	115⅜
5-20 reg., '64	115⅝
5-20 coup., '64	115⅝
5-20 reg., '65	115⅝
5-20 coup., '65	116⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114⅝
5-20 reg., '67	114⅜
5-20 coup., '67	115⅜
5-20 reg., '68	114⅜
5-20 coup., '68	115⅜
10-40 reg.	111⅛
10-40 coup.	112⅛
5s, coup., '81	113⅜
6s Currency	114⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	73⅛
Tennessee 6s, new bds	73
Virginia 6s, old	44
Va. 6s, Consol. Bonds	50
Va. 6s, Def. Bonds	15⅛
Georgia 6s	70
Georgia 7s, indorsed	81
N. Carolina 6s, old	33
N. C. to N. C. R.R.Co.	41
N. C. Funding Act '66	25
N. C. Special Tax	13
South Carolina 6s	54
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	30
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	27½
Missouri 6s	94¼
Louisiana 6s	53
Connecticut 6s	99⅛
Rhode Island 6s	101
Ark.7s, L.R.P.B.&N O	44
Ark.7s, Miss.& O.R.R.	43
Texas 10s of '76	87¼
Ohio 6s, '86	103
Kentucky 6s	100
Michigan 6s	97⅛
N.Y. Reg. B. Loan	107
N.Y. Coup. B. Loan	107
N.Y.6s, Canal L'n, '74	105⅛
N.Y.6s, Canal L'n, '75	106
N.Y.6s, Canal L'n, '77	106

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	..
City 6s, new	101⅛	101¼
Camdem and Amboy	126¾	126⅞
Pennsylvania Central	59	59⅛
Reading	117½	117¾
Lehigh Valley	59¼	59⅜
Catawissa Preferred	45	45¼
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅝	27⅞
Northern Central	39¼	39½
Lehigh Navigation	43⅜	43½
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅞	93

A notice inviting proposals for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company appears elsewhere in this paper.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTING MONEY.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, through its Financial Agents, offers for sale its First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds. They fall due in 30 years, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, payable semi-annually, are exempt from U. S. tax to the holder, and are secured by first and only mortgage on

1. The Railroad, its Right of Way, Franchise, Rolling Stock, and other property.

2. Its Traffic or Net Earnings.

3. A Government Grant of Land, averaging, on completion of the Road, about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

The Road follows what is known as the Valley Route to the Pacific, flanked most of the way by an excellent country, and is assured in advance of a vast and profitable traffic which already awaits its completion. The work of construction is steadily and satisfactorily progressing; the settlement of the adjacent country and the building of towns keep pace with the advance of the road; a large body of the Company's lands is already in market, and the proceeds of sales will constitute a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Company's Bonds, which are convertible at 110 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

Believing that these Bonds, both in point of safety and profitableness, constitute such a security as judicious investors can approve, we recommend them to the public. Government Bonds and all marketable securities are received in exchange at current quotations without cost to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ **THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD**

NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A telegram this morning, apparently to the Associated Press, calls in question the value of the first mortgage bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, and states that the Company has failed to meet its interest.

I have given public notice, as widely as possible, of the payment of the July coupons at the office of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, where the same have been paid in gold, and I invite all persons having any doubt on the subject to apply at that address, with any coupons or vouchers, for interest, they may hold.

The suit on which this telegram and false statement are founded, rests on the disputed ownership of some bonds.

The coupons of last January of those bonds were refused payment on the ground that the Company had not parted with their possession or ownership, and this was under a different board and management. Under the present board and management the Company has met all its liabilities and largely reduced them, and has increased its receipts and property, and will about the 1st of September throw open to the public fourteen additional miles of road, fully equipped, thereby reaching the important town of Stamford, seventy-five miles from the Hudson River.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE H. SHARPE, President.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 29, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	13
Bees-wax, pks	8
Cotton, bales	2,958
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	169
Cotton-seed, bags	63
Copper, bbls	86
Dried Fruit, pks	139
Eggs, bbls	516
Flour, bbls	8,214
Wheat, bushels	89,400
Corn, bushels	474,947
Oats, bushels	261,493
Malt, bushels	2,000
Grass-seed, bags	132
Flaxseed, bags	54
Corn-meal, bbls	310
Corn-meal, bags	275
Hemp, bales	18
Hops, bales	5
Horn, No.	3,680
Hides, No.	10,972
Hides, bales	933
Leather, sides	9,257
Moss, bales	214
Molasses (N.O.) bbls	134
Spirits Turp., bbls	40
Resin, bbls	1,990
Oil-cake, pks	600
Pork, pks	51
Cut-meats, pks	272
Lard, pks	50
Lard, kegs	150
Butter, pks	1,974
Cheese, pks	9,620
Tallow, pks	155
Pea-nuts, bags	229
Lead, pigs	830
Starch, boxes	1,338
Speiter, pieces	564
Sumac, bags	140
Skins, bdls	284
Tea, half chests	109
Tobacco, hhds	443
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,430
Whisky, bbls	269

BOOTS AND SHOES—There has been a moderate call noted for strictly seasonable kinds of stock, with prices quoted firm, holders showing no unusual desire to realize. Southern buyers are making purchases with rather more freedom, both privately and at auction, though the offerings of stock in the latter form are as yet on a comparatively limited scale.

COFFEE—Rio has been firm, but quiet, in the local market; 4,000 bags by the Julia E. Hascall, at New-Orleans, sold on private terms. Maracaibo has been in good request, and further sales of 6,300 bags by the Impulse and Louisa D., were made on private terms. In other descriptions the invoice movements were unimportant, while prices exhibited no remarkable alteration. The jobbing trade was moderate, with values quoted as before. We quote: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15¼c.@15¾c.; fair, 16¾c.@17c.; good, 17¼c.@17¾c.; prime 18c.@18¼c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, at 15¼c.@18¼c., gold; Java, at 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Laguyara, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Native Ceylon, 17c.@18¼c.; Jamaica, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Costa Rica, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 17c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Curacoa, 16¼c.@17¼c.; Porto Rico, 17¼c.@18¼c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14¼c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There was very little inquiry noted for early deliveries, and quotations remained nominally as before; 440 bales were sold, all to spinners. For forward delivery the business was on a moderate scale, with values quoted off 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb.; sales, 12,850 bales, (4,900 bales on Saturday evening and 7,950 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including, on Saturday evening, for August, 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 700 bales, short notice, at 20¾c., 200 bales at 21¼c., no notice before 20th; September, 600 bales at 20 11-16c., 600 bales at 20¾c., 400 bales at 20¾c., 600 bales at 20¾c.; October, 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 400 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19 7-16c.; November, 100 bales at 18 13-16c., 100 bales at 18¾c.; December, 200 bales at 18 11-16c.; 100 bales at 18¾c., 200 bales, seller's option this year, at 18⅝c. And today, for August, 700 bales at 20¾c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 500 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 9-16c., 300 bales at 20⅝c., 250 bales at 20 7-16c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 100 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 9-16c.; September, 100 bales at 20⅝c., 500 bales at 20 11-16c., 1,300 bales at 20⅝c., 200 bales at 20 19-32c., 300 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c., 1,000 bales at 20⅝c., 400 bales at 20 9-16c., 300 bales at 20⅝c., 100 bales at 20½c., 100 bales at 20 9-16c.; October, 100 bales at 19⅝c., 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 300 bales at 19⅜c.; November, 100 bales at 18 11-16c.; December, 300 bales at 18⅝c. Exchange—August, 100 bales for September, 100 bales, even; 1-16c. paid to exchange 300 bales August for 300 bales September. The averages of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the bulletin, were as follows: August, 21c.; September, 20.70c.; October, 19.46c.; November, 18.84c.; December, 18 13-16c. The receipts at this port today were 2,958 bales, including 538 from Galveston, 85 from Norfolk, 2,275 from New-Orleans, 60 per rail. Reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 368 bales, and thus for this week 857 bales, against 1,459 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,671,750 bales, against 3,940,037 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	21	21⅛	21¼	21¼
Middling	22	22⅛	22¼	22⅜
Good Middling	23¾	23⅞	24	24

EGGS—Have been in fair request and held with more firmness, quotations ranging from 17c.@23c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 21c.@22c. Western at from 19c.@21c., and Jersey at 22c.@23c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a livelier inquiry noted for State and Western Flour, partly for shipment, at rather firmer prices for desirable grades, which have been offered with less urgency. Sales have been made since our last of 12,450 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 75; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 80, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 80@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 75; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 50@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 75@ 6 00
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 75
Extra State	6 30@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 40@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@10 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 80@10 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 50@11 75

Southern Flour has been in fair request and quoted firm; sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 bbls. at $5 70@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$12 75 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour has been inactive at $8 85@$9 75. Rye Flour has been in more demand at from $4@$5, chiefly at $4 85@$5, ₱ bbl.; sales 530 bbls. Corn meal has been moderately inquired for at from $3 10@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 35@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 400 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair request, mainly for export, opening rather more firmly, but closing a shade cheaper, influenced by somewhat more liberal offerings and the buoyancy in ocean freights, especially by steam, for British ports. Winter Wheat has been held with a fair show of confidence, on a scant supply of desirable samples, but has been in less request. Sales have been reported since our last of 81,000 bushels at $1 50@$1 51 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, and $1 49@$1 50 for No. 2 Chicago and North-western do., afloat, closing at about the lower figures; $1 66@$1 73 for Red and Amber Western (Winter;) $1 75@$1 80 for White Western, and $1 68@$1 75 for White State, ₱ bushel....Corn has been less active for prompt delivery, buyers having been unwilling to operate with freedom at asking rates, in view of the heavy arrivals, while the principal holders have been reluctant to make important concessions, and have shown more disposition to place supplies in store. The export inquiry has been checked by the firmness in ocean freights. Prices closed about a cent a bushel lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 142,000 bushels at 58c.@60½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 60c. for prime steamer, afloat, and 62c. for sailing-vessel grades; 62½c.@63c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 64c.@67c. for White Western, and 54c.@57½c. for damaged. For forward delivery, a fair business was reported, closing, however, at a reduction of 1c. a bushel, on sales of 120,000 bushels, sellers' options, September deliveries, at 64c.@65c., closing at 64c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been in light supply and held with more firmness, but has been quiet. For prime Western, bids were reported of 71c. in store and 73c. afloat....Barley wholly nominal....Barley Malt quiet, but steady; sales 2,000 bushels, strictly prime two-rowed State, at $1 15 per bushel....Oats have been in less request and quoted off in price about ½c.@1c. ₱ bushel, closing quite dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at 42½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 44c.@47c. for ordinary to very choice White Western; 43c. for Mixed State.

Stocks of Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1872. July 29.	1872. July 22.	1871. July 31.
Wheat, bushels	146,187	203,496	372,192
Corn, bushels	1,150,477	708,648	1,233,643
Oats, bushels	1,156,226	1,212,588	162,067
Barley, bushels	47,176	53,175	....
Rye, bushels	175,859	226,271	168,662
Peas, bushels	35,455	38,655	31,580
Malt, bushels	167,362	157,592	185,169
Total bushels	*3,289,762	2,598,420	2,598,213

*No report from the Dows Warehouse.

HARDWARE—The market shows decided firmness for most kinds of stock, with a fair movement in progress, and holders quite confident in their views.

LUMBER—There has been a fair trade reported in most kinds of stocks wanted for home use, with prices quoted about as before, including Southern Pine, $38@$45; White Pine Box Boards, $31@$35; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $32@$34; Clear Pine, $69@79; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $54@$56; Cherry Boards and Planks, $78@$83; Oak and Ash, $58@$63; Maple and Birch, $33@$46; Black-walnut, $107@$130; Eastern Spruce, $16@$19; Shingles, $3@$6. The scarcity of ocean freight room and firmness in freights check the export movement.

MOLASSES—The trade was wholly in a jobbing way at irregular prices; 40 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 78c.@80c. ₱ gallon. We quote as before: New Crop Porto Rico at 32½c.@80c.; Cuba, 20c.@37½c.; English Islands, 30c.@42½c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@80c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in moderate demand and firm for full lots, though small parcels of strained were obtainable at easier rates; sales, 200 bbls. Strained at $3 32, with round lots quoted at $3 37½; and 550 bbls. low No. 1 Pale at $3 50@$5 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar unchanged....Spirits Turpentine, depressed and lower, closing weak at 56c. on the spot, and 54c. to arrive; sales, 214 bbls., in lots, at 56½c.@57c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet but steady at 12½c. in bulk; sales, 500 bbls....Refined, in moderate request at about previous rates in the local market; sales, 4,000 bbls., early delivery contracts, at 22½c., with fresh cargoes quoted at 22½c. At Philadelphia, there was less call for stock at easier figures; sales, 2,000 bbls. July at 21⅝c.; and 1,000 bbls. last half of August at 22¼c....Refined, in cases, dull at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon....Naphtha, quiet and nominal at about 14½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unusually dull for early delivery, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported of only 170 bbls., in lots, at $13 70@$13 75 for new Western Mess; $13 for old do.; $12 25 for Thin Mess; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been very limited at irregular rates, with Western Mess, seller August, quoted at $13 65 bid, and $13 75 asked. An exchange of a contract, August for September, 500 bbls. was reported on private terms....City dressed Hogs have been in fair demand and rather firmer at 6½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been in request and held with confidence at from 11c.@16c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5¾c.@6c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 7c.@7½c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 225 pks. within the range; also, 50,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 7c., and 700 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 8½c.@9c....Bacon has been offered very sparingly, and quoted firmer, but has been quiet; sales 325 boxes at 7½c. for Short Rib; 8½c.@8¾c. for Short Clear, with 7¾c. bid for Long Clear; and 12c. for Long-cut Hams, the latter at Chicago....Lard has been very quiet, with Western product closing heavy and lower, and City about steady, for early delivery. Sales have been reported of 700 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8c.@9½c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9c.@9½c. for good to strictly prime Western Steam; 8¾c. for New; 8¼c.@8½c. for good to fancy City Steam and Kettle-rendered; and 8c.@8¼c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry has been more active but at lower rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller July, at 9c.; 1,500 tcs., seller August, at 9c.@9½c., and 1,000 tcs. do., seller September, at 9c., which latter was the closing price for August and September....The trade in Beef products has been mostly in a jobbing way, to meet present wants, chiefly for home use, within a range of from $7@$10 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 200 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for prime Mess; $16@$20 for India Mess, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams continue inactive at $20@$24 50 as the extremes....Butter has been comparatively quiet, and less buoyant as to price....A less active movement has been reported in Cheese since our last, within our previous range. We quote: Butter within the range of from 15c.@27c. for inferior to choice State; 27½c.@30c. for fancy lots do., and 10c.@17c. for Western; 17½c.@20c. for selections of do; Grease Butter, 7½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., and Cheese within the range of 7c.@11½c. for poor to fine, and 11½c.@12½c. for fancy small lots of Factory; 6½c.@11½c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 3c.@6c. for Skimmed, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Sales, 3,000 bags Calcutta Linseed at $2 25, gold, ₱ bushel; market essentially unchanged.

SUGARS—There has been a much livelier call for Raw, chiefly for refining stock, with the finer grades quoted strong in price at the improvement noted in our last. The inquiry for trade purposes has been comparatively tame. Sales have been reported, since our last, 4,071 hhds. and 1,200 boxes, including 1,875 hhds. good common to fully fair refining Cuba, at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; 1,850 hhds. fully fair to strict prime do., do., at 8⅞c.@9c.; 250 hhds. strict prime refining do., late on Saturday, at 9c.; 37 hhds. inferior refining do., at 8c.; 51 hhds. grocery Porto Rico, at 9¼c.@9¾c.; 8 hhds. Texas, at 8c., and 1,200 boxes Centrifugal, on private terms.

We now quote: Fair refining Cuba steady at 8⅜c.; good do. firm at 8⅝c.; prime do. at 9c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@9c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9½c.@10½c. ₱ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Manila, in bags, 7¾c.@8¼c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with powdered quoted at 12⅜c.@12½c.; Crushed, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Granulated at 12¼c.; A's at 11¾c.@11⅞c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—The demand has been moderate at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 141,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@9¼c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for good to prime samples.

WHISKY—Has been purchased to the extent of only 185 bbls., in lots, at 94c. ₱ gallon; market quiet, though otherwise unchanged.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wool, though rather brisker, is yet moving quite slowly for the season, chiefly because buyers are unwilling to pay asking prices, and stock are offered sparingly both here and at the interior. Foreign wool is in fair request, and being abundant, is available to purchasers on comparatively easy terms as to values. Manufacturers are operating with more freedom. The English and Continental advices are favorable to holders of desirable kinds of stock. From Boston the report of an improved demand, with, according to the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, "a better feeling noted. Manufacturers have apparently made up their minds that prices are now as low as they are likely to be at any future period of the season, and hence they are operating more freely and with greater confidence than for a long time past. They are also encouraged by signs of returning life in the goods market, having lately received fully the usual amount of July orders for heavy fabrics. But goods prices are relatively low, and hence they are still on the look-out for bargains in wool, and purchase only where their views are met. On the other hand, there is less pressure to realize on the part of holders, especially of desirable styles of foreign, and offers for round lots have been declined during the last few days that would have been readily accepted a few weeks ago. Hence, though wool prices are decidedly firmer, there is no quotable advance, and it is probable that any improvement which may take place in the future will be very gradual, and based on a corresponding improvement in the goods market. The increased business reported in domestic Wool is due to receipts of the new clip, which is now coming forward more freely, and is in better assortment than for a long time past, though the stocks in all the Eastern markets are unusually small for the season. But this fact appears to cause no inconvenience or uneasiness on the part of consumers, as there is an abundance of foreign Wool at hand for them to fall back upon, and they are now well accustomed to use and know how to work it. Moreover, as long as this recourse is open to them they are not likely to respond to any considerable advance in the prices of new Domestic Wool. Combing and Pulled Wools remain quiet, but the time is near at hand for a more active movement in those descriptions. California Wool continues to arrive, and prices have at length settled down to a range which enables holders to realize, so that the accumulation is now being reduced. The short staple of a large portion of the new Spring Clip renders it objectionable for some manufacturing purposes; but in other respects it is fully up to the average quality and condition of former seasons, and buyers for consumption are taking round lots at a range of 48c.@55c." From Philadelphia the advices are to the effect that "manufacturers are looking around for desirable parcels at low figures, but holders generally think that the lowest rates of the season have now been reached. In view of the recent advance at the London auction sale, holders seem to have no desire to press sales at current rates. It is generally estimated that the supply of domestics this year will fall short of the usual annual consumption. The stock at present is more than ample for immediate demands, and the stock of manufactured goods is said to be larger than at this period of last year. Manufacturers, in consequence, purchase sparingly and only for immediate necessities, preferring to hold off in anticipation of a more acceptable state of the market."

FREIGHTS—The berth freight movement has been very light in the Grain line, the firmness of ship-owners operating against an active business. From shippers of Cotton and Provisions, there was rather more inquiry for accommodation at the ruling figures. In the chartering line, there was decidedly more animation reported, the demand having been mostly for vessels for the Petroleum trade, with some call for vessels for Grain and general cargo....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, include, by sail, 4,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 1,600 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 39,000 bushels Grain at 9½d. for Corn, and 10d. for Wheat; 29,000 boxes Cheese at 40s.@45s., chiefly at 40s.; 200 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 15 tons Hides at 50s. ₱ ton....For London, by sail, 5,000 bushels Corn at 9½d. ₱ 56 lbs.; and, by steam, 1,000 boxes Cheese, via Southampton, at 55s. ₱ ton; also, an American bark, 294 tons, with about 2,350 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Bristol, by sail, 50 tcs. Beef at 6s. 3d. ₱ tierce; also, an American ship, 1,133 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms....For Cork and orders, an American brig, 244 tons, hence, with about 1,500 tons Naphtha, reported at 7s. 6d., or, if direct, at 7s....For Glasgow, by sail, 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs....For Antwerp, 100 hhds. Tallow at 42s. 6d. Also, a British ship, 1,026 tons, (to arrive,) with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d.@6s., according to lay days, with privilege of Bremen or Hamburg....For Bremen, a British bark, 907 tons, hence, with about 6,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 6s., and a German ship, 624 tons, with about 4,200 bbls. Refined do., at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, an American ship, 1,088 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms....For Rotterdam, by steam, 300 hhds. Tallow at 40s., and 150 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d. ₱ ton....For the Continent, direct, a British bark, 561 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Baltic ports direct an Norwegian bark, hence with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 3d.; a German bark, 308 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. do. at 7s.; a British bark, 619 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. do. from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Stettin a British bark, 384 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d., with privilege of Konigsberg, at 7s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Elsinore and orders, a Norwegian bark, 396 tons, hence with 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 3d., or, if direct, at 7s.; and a German bark, 461 tons, (to arrive from Liverpool,) hence with about 3,300 bbls. do., at 7s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar, 50 bbls. Beef and 100 hhds. Tobacco, on private terms....For Genoa, 1,000 bbls. Resin, 1,000 cases Extract Logwood, and 100 hhds. Tallow on private terms....For Gibraltar and Genoa, an American bark, 302 tons, hence with general cargo on private terms....For Lisbon, an American bark, 570 tons, hence, reported with general cargo on private terms....For Trieste, an American brig, 382 tons, hence with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Barbados, a brig, 1,350 bbls. capacity, from Boston, at $1,000 gold....For Port Spain, an American brig, 335 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, at $1,500, gold....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Laths, from St. Johns, at 97c....For New-York, two barks and a brig, with Coal, from Cow Bay, at $3 50; two schooners, from Cape Anne, at $1 50 ₱ ton; an American brig, 335 tons, with Salt, from Turk's Island, on private terms; and a schooner, with 150,000 feet Lumber, from Portland, at $3 25.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 29, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon 36 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards and were all sold off from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; weights from 6 cwt. to 8 cwt. on 57 lbs. to 58 lbs. to the cwt., net; quality from common to good. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, there was a light run of Beeves. Trade in consequence was brisk and prices firm; quality ranged from coarse to prime, prices from 11c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., with a few top Steers at 13¾c. ₱ lb.; weights from 6½ to 9 cwt. on 57 lbs. to 59 lbs. to the cwt., net. Steers sold by the head fetched, according to quality, from $94@$107@$108@$122 ₱ head. Milch Cows were very dull this forenoon. Poor quality Cows sold from $22@$30 ₱ head; fair Cows from $45@$65 50 ₱ head. Milk-fed Veals firm from 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves from $6@$8 75@$8 12½ ₱ head. Sheep brisk from 5½c.@7c. ₱ lb. Lambs fair from 9c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs nominal from 4¾c.@5c. ₱ lb.; City Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

I. Wright sold for self, 12 Steers, Illinois, smooth Cattle, at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood, 54 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also, 57 Steers, Indiana, coarse Cattle, from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; again, 19 Steers, Ohios, common Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self, 157 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. C. S. Glover sold for self, 47 Steers, Ohios, good Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., with a few head at 13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves, 98 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, from 12¼c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt. T. Gillese sold for self 100 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, from 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ lb., weight from 7½ cwt. to 9 cwt.; also, 34 Steers, Illinois, nice Cattle, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; again, 22 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. Martin & Murry sold for selves 49 Steers, Ohios, good Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for Bedford & Co., 104 Steers, Kentuckys, fat but rather rough, from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also for self, 59 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, at 13½c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt.; again, 50 Steers, Kentuckys, good Cattle, from 13c.@13½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. Healy sold for self 50 Steers, Illinois, fair smooth Cattle, at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. S. & D. Waixel sold for selves 64 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong. Dickson & Dudley sold for selves, wholesale, 50 Steers, Kentuckys, at $94 ₱ head. W. Thompson sold for self 118 Steers, Illinois, fair smooth Cattle, from 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also, 32 Steers, Illinois, from $108@$115@$122 ₱ head, with a few from 13c.@13¼c. ₱ lb.; again, 48 Steers, Illinois, from $107@$108@$115 ₱ head, with a few from 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., not scaled.

At Forty-eighth-street Sheep Market, S. McGraw sold 56 Lambs, weight 3,700 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,900 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 45 grass Calves, at $9 ₱ head; 25 grass Calves, at $8 75 ₱ head; 33 grass Calves, at $8 12½ ₱ head. J. Kirby sold 11 Sheep, weight 960 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 91 Sheep, weight 7,500 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 49 Lambs, weight 2,620 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,320 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 9 Veals, weight 1,910 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 19 Veals, weight 2,980 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 11 Veals, weight 1,495 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 18 Sheep, weight 1,380 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 223 Sheep, mixed Canadas and Ohios, weight 28,575 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 228 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,880 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 37 Lambs, weight 3,400 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 61 Lambs, weight 3,160 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 3,390 lbs., at 9¾c. ₱ lb.; 227 Lambs, weight 14,185 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.; 57 Lambs, weight 3,580 lbs., at 10¼c. ₱ lb.; 641 Lambs, weight 44,195 lbs., at 10½c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth-street Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 227 Sheep, weight 17,640 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 213 Sheep, weight 17,560 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 219 Sheep, weight 18,630 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 63 Lambs, weight 4,210 lbs., at 11½c. ₱ lb. P. Lerch held on sale 1,200 Canada and Ohio Sheep and Lambs.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending July 27, 1872, 4,613 head of horned Cattle, 7,348 Hogs, 9,751 Sheep and Lambs. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 871 head of horned Cattle, 7,321 Hogs, 6,392 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending July 29, 1872, 1,484 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 1 Veal, Western stock; 24 Beeves, 12 Cows, 460 Veals, 235 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending July 29, 1872, 10,807 Sheep and Lambs, 920 Veals, 108 Cows.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid to dealers and jobbers for sound merchantable Produce, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The receipts have been 7,572 pks. for the past three days, and 12,832 pks. for the week. The market shows but little life. There is a moderate call for the finer makes, for home use, mostly for local purposes. From shippers the inquiry is very light. Values are maintained with some show of firmness, though the holders seem quite prompt in responding to the wants of their customers, at the ruling figures, and on stock not quite up to the requirements of the City trade manifest a rather more accommodating temper as to prices. The current arrivals, though not large, are more than sufficient to meet the restricted demand for supplies. The receipts of Butter since Jan. 1 have been 328,927 pks., against 327,000 pks. same time in 1871; exports, 2,420,633 lbs., against 2,853,756 lbs. same time in 1871. We quote:

State pails, ₱ lb	15 @30
State firkins and half firkins, ₱ lb	15 @27
State firkins, extra selections, ₱ lb	27 @29
State Welsh tubs and half tubs, ₱ lb	15 @26
Western, common to prime, ₱ lb	10 @17
Western selections	17½@20
Grease Butter, original packages, ₱ lb	7½@ 8½

CHEESE—The receipts during the past three days have been 71,710 boxes, and for the week 115,316 boxes, or equal to the extraordinarily large daily average of 19,219 boxes, which, however, met with a remarkably prompt sale, mainly for export, on a generally firm basis as to prices for the better grades of stock, favored by the encouraging reports from England. Receivers have readily supplied the wants of purchasers in most instances at the current rates, though evincing no special urgency in their offerings of stock. The past week's exports were very heavy, reaching some 78,000 boxes. Further extensive freight engagements have been made, chiefly by steam for Liverpool, including, today, some 29,600 boxes for the port first named. The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 663,796 pks., against 487,000 pks. same time in 1871; exports, 25,897,477 lbs., against 15,318,685 lbs. the same time in 1871. We quote as follows:

State Factory, extra fine, in small lots	11¾@12¼
State Factory, fair to fine	10 @11¾
State Factory, poor to fair	6½@10
State Dairy, ordinary to extra choice	6½@11½
Western	6½@11½
Skimmed	3 @ 6

EGGS—The offerings of stock have been on a restricted scale, in view of the diminished arrivals, while the demand has been more satisfactory, particularly for prime to choice marks of fresh receipt, prices of which have advanced rather sharply, closing in favor of sellers. The receipts of the past three days have been 2,555 bbls., and for the week 5,019 bbls.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ₱ dozen	21@23
New-Jersey	22@23
Western	17@21
Canada	19@21

VEGETABLES—A fair trade has been reported in seasonable kinds of stock, prices of which have been comparatively steady in most instances. The assortment has been good, and holders have been willing sellers at the ruling figures:

New Potatoes, ₱ bbl	$1 75@$2 50
Onions, new, ₱ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Onions, ₱ 100 bunches	2 00@ 3 00
Carrots, ₱ bbl	3 50@ 4 50
Beets, ₱ 100	3 50@ 5 00
Turnips, ₱ 100 bunches	2 50@ 7 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	2 00@ 3 00
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	1 50@ 2 00
Cabbages, new, ₱ 100	3 00@ 8 00
Tomatoes, ₱ basket	87@ 1 25
Tomatoes, ₱ crate	40@ 1 00
Squash, ₱ bbl	1 00@ 1 25
Cucumbers, ₱ 100	37@ 62½
Green Corn, ₱ 100	50@ 1 25

POULTRY AND GAME—The demand has been moderate, with values generally quoted about as before. Spring Chickens have been offered with more freedom.

Geese, ₱ pair	$1 50@$2 50
Ducks, ₱ pair	75@ 1 25
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16@ 22
Fowls, ₱ lb	18@ 22
Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50@ 1 12½
Roosters, ₱ lb	11@ 12

GREEN FRUITS—Have been moderately active, with rather freer offerings of seasonable varieties, on the basis of our quotations. Raspberries and Cherries have been arriving in lighter amounts. Peaches, Pears and Apples have been in better supply.

Apples, new, ₱ bbl	$ 50@$2 50
Peaches, ₱ crate	1 25@ 3 25
Peaches, ₱ basket	65@ 1 50
Raspberries	5@ 10
Cherries, ₱ lb	4@ 12
Currants, ₱ lb	5@ 12
Whortleberries, ₱ bushel	3 00@ 4 50
Blackberries, ₱ quart	7@ 18
Watermelons, ₱ bbl	15 00@75 00
Nutmeg Melons, ₱ bbl	2 25@ 3 25
Pears, ₱ bbl	2 00@ 9 00
Apricots, ₱ quart	15@ 37½
Grapes, ₱ lb	12@ 18

DRIED FRUITS—Business has been comparatively slow, with values quoted in favor of buyers.

Apples, sliced, ₱ lb	$ 10 @$ 13
Apples, quarters, ₱ lb	5 @ 10½
Peaches, peeled, ₱ lb	13 @ 17
Peaches, unpeeled, ₱ lb	4 @ 6½
Blackberries, ₱ lb	8 @ 11
Raspberries, ₱ lb	25 @ 30
Cherries, ₱ lb	18 @ 21
Pea-nuts, domestic, ₱ bushel	1 00 @ 2 25
Pecan-nuts	7½@ 10½

BEANS AND PEAS—There has not been much inquiry for any kind of stock, and prices have been nominally unaltered.

Beans, Marrow, good to extra, ₱ bushel	$2 75 @$3 56
Beans, Medium	2 87½@ 3 25
Beans, Kidney, ₱ bushel	2 20 @ 3 50
Beans, Pea, ₱ bushel	3 40 @ 3 60
Peas, Canada, ₱ bushel, in bond	97½@ 1 00

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Broom-corn, ₱ lb	$ 3 @$ 9
Brooms, common to extra	2 00 @ 5 50
North River Flax, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
Canadian Flax, ₱ lb	15 @ 18
Spinning Tow, ₱ lb	8 @ 10
Green Tow, ₱ lb	2½@ 3
Oil-cake, Western, ₱ ton	40 25 @40 50
Oil-cake, City, (gold)	40 00 @40 25
Feed, ₱ ton	19 00 @25 00
Oat-meal	7 00 @ 7 75
Corn-meal, bag-lots, ₱ 100 lbs	1 25 @ 1 65
Syrup, ₱ gallon	25 @ 1 20
Ginseng	80 @ 95
Egg Oats, ₱ bushel	40 @ 45
Feathers, Live Geese, ₱ lb	45 @ 75
Castile Soap, ₱ lb	11 @ 11¼
Colgate Family Soap, ₱ lb	8½@ ..
South Am. Mixed Hair, ₱ lb., (gold)	21 @ 35
Western Hog Hair	11 @ 11½
American Horn	2 50 @11 00
Domestic Rags, White ₱ lb	7½@ ..
Linen Canvas, ₱ lb	5½@ 5½
Cotton Canvas, ₱ lb	7½@ 8
Country Mixed Rags, (free of Woolen)	4 @ ..
City, ₱ lb	1 @ ..
Common Paper, ₱ lb	1¼@ 1¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Minnesota Extras, $7@$8. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 29@$1 29½; No. 2 Spring, $1 28@$1 29½, closed $1 29 cash, $1 27½ August, $1 26½ September; No. 3 Spring, $1 13. Corn active and higher; demand mainly speculative; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c.@42¾c., cash and regular; August, 42¾c.@43c.; September, 44c.@44½c.; Rejected, 44½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c., cash; 28½c. August. Rye in fair demand and advanced; No. 1, 61c.; No. 2, 60c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork—Demand light; holders firm; nominally 25c. higher; $14 75@$14 87½, July; $14 25@$14 37½ August. Lard quiet and unchanged; Winter, 9c.; Summer, 7¾c. Bulk Meats in good demand; Shoulders, 5¾c.@5¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 7¼c.@7⅜c. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm; Shoulders, 6½c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9⅛c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@15c., all packed. Lake Freights higher at 8c. on Corn to Buffalo, 12c. to Oswego. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 35,000 bushels Wheat, 387,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—Grain in Store—231,685 bushels Wheat, 974,192 bushels Corn, 791,094 bushels Oats, 20,804 bushels Rye, 8,517 bushels Barley, 1,097 bushels Peas, 46,410 bushels Barley malt. Lake Imports—4,715 bbls. Flour, 2,400 bushels Wheat, 178,699 bushels Corn, 30,700 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—46,395 bushels Wheat, 286,103 bushels Corn, 124,546 bushels Oats, 23,967 bushels Barley, 24,750 bushels Rye. Rail Shipments from elevators—5,209 bushels Wheat, 30,358 bushels Corn, 37,368 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11¼c.; Corn, 10¼c.; Oats, 7¼c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers', $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 50@$8 75; White, $9@$9 25. Wheat quiet; but a few small lots sold at $1 36; quoted: Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 36; Chicago No. 2 Spring, at $1 35; White Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Red Winter, $1 60. Corn is stronger, and an advance of ½c.@¾c. since Saturday has been established; sales, 80,000 bushels, to arrive, at 52c.; 30,000 bushels, to arrive, at 52½c.; 8,000 bushels, to arrive, at 52¾c. Oats advanced ½c.; sales, 4,000 bushels at 35c.; 8,000 bushels at 36c. Rye unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Flour very quiet; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8@$8 75; Fancy, $9@$10 50. Wheat dull; Old Red, $1 78; Southern Red, $1 60@$1 65. Rye—No sales. Corn very quiet; Old Yellow, 82c.; Mixed Western, 81c. Oats dull; White, 48c.; Mixed, 38c.@40c. Coffee unchanged. Sugar—Fair to good Refining Cuba, 8½c.@8¾c.; Grocery grades, 9c.@9¾c. Molasses dull; Muscovado, 32c.@32½c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 16½c.; Refined, 23c. Whisky held at 95c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—Cotton nominal; Low Middling, 20c.@20½c.; net receipts, 102 bales; gross, 102 bales; exports, coastwise, 274 bales; sales, 47 bales; stock, 8,473 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling 21c.; net receipts, 4 bales; exports, coastwise, 143 bales; stock, 1,426 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Cotton dull; Middling nominal; net receipts, 3 bales; exports, coastwise, 619 bales; stock, 5,680 bales.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., CAN be found a few experienced girls for all work, City or country, cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, nurse, house-workers and those lately landed; all girls suited immediately in places.

ALL IN SEARCH OF DESIRABLE servants, Protestant or Catholic, City or country, will be suited at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., over drug-store, can be found a large supply of good servants, of all nationalities for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY neat, genteel young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or will go as waitress; understands the care of silver thoroughly; has good references and no objections to the country. Apply at office, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT girl wants a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Can be seen at French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred; four years' City reference. Call at No. 311 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG French girl, to do light chamber-work and nurse. Seen at the French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or nurse; can be well recommended. Call at No. 9 East 53d-st.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN girl, who speaks a little English; is very experienced in taking care of children; can take entire charge of infant; willing to assist in chamber-work; very best City testimonials; no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A newly-arrived girl for upstairs work or children; a good home preferred to high wages. Seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls; one to do cooking, and assist with the washing, the other to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen at their present employers, for two days, at No. 9 East 26th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, JUST arrived from Europe, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general house-work; City or country; has very best references from Paris as good cook. Apply at French and German Office, 621 6th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMily by a young woman who is a good cook, washer, and ironer; has a two years' discharge from last place; City references. Address C. K., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, poultry, game, &c.; desserts of all kinds; creams, jellies, &c.; good bread-maker; reference from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation; best of references; country preferred. Apply at No. 87 5th-av., corner of 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; good bread-maker; all kinds of nice soups, gravies, creams, jellies and pastry; no objection to country; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook, understands all kinds meats, poultry, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit maker; would assist with the wash; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN with three years' City reference from present employer as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; makes desserts and good bread and biscuit, &c. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO COMpetent girls; one as cook, to assist with the washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 203 Lexington-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at office, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR IRISH GIRL, WHO is an excellent plain cook, laundress, waitress and nurse, would like a situation in this City or Brooklyn. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; has excellent references from former employers; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman a situation as cook; good baker, side-dishes, meats, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; City or country; testimonials good. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK IN a private family; no objection to do some washing if required; a good baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS cook, and to do the coarse washing; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in a private family; is a superior bread-maker. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

COOK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in a private family as cook and pastry cook. Call or address No. 73 Houston-st.; French and English spoken.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman a situation as cook, and assist with the washing, or will cook, wash and iron for a small private family. Apply at the office, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUation; best of City and country references; New-port preferred. Call at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; will do the coarse washing; good reference. Call at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker solicits engagements to go out by the day; uses Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machine; excellent reference. Call at No. 104 East 30th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker would go out by the week or month on reasonable terms; no objections to the country. Call at, or address, No. 648 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—MME. BARBER SOLICits the patronage of a few first-class families at her own house; is a stylish fitter and trimmer. No. 113 West 25th-st.

EMPLOYERS
Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at
S. & E. V. ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS
Can be immediately supplied
WITH RELIABLE HELP,
BOTH WHITE AND COLORED, AT
No. 437 6th-av., bet. 26th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do general house-work in a private family; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address, for three days, at the Bull's Head, Grand-st., New-Jersey.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work; or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress and nice woman, a situation; prefers the country; can do all kinds of family washing; testimonials good. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG WOMAN wishes a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. HILD'S.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT German girl a situation to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 437 6th-av.

J. W. CARPENTER
Supplies employers in City or country with reliable Protestant and Catholic
SERVANTS,
at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY COMPETENT German girl, who speaks English; understands perfectly cutting and fitting; is a beautiful hair-dresser; willing to take care of children; can give them first lessons in German. Can be seen at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 West 44th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; would assist with chamber-work in a small family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR nurse for grown children; the best of references; country, no matter where; mountains preferred to a watering-place. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress, and make herself useful, by a young, Protestant, Canadian girl; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av. City or country.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; has had great experience in the care of children, (out of arms;) best reference. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

SICK NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN a situation as sick nurse; by day or week; good reference. Call all week at No. 455 West 31st-st.

WAITRESS.—A WAITRESS' SITUATION wanted by a very respectable German young woman; country or City; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; will do chamber-work and waiting; very best testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, a situation as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; or would do chamber-work and fine washing; is neat and willing; has best City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl, lately landed, as waitress or to mind children. Apply at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITress; no objection to chamber-work; good references. Seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED FROM England would like some employment; has had seven years' experience in grocery-stores; best references. Address No. 554 Herkimer-st., near Utica-av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A STEADY young man, a situation as butler, or butler and valet; no objections to wait upon an invalid; has traveled in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the continent; English, age twenty-six years; good recommendations. Address W. H. E., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for three days.

COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATIONS BY A man and wife; no incumbrance; man as coachman and gardener and useful man on a gentleman's place; understands care of horses, driving, and is a good plain gardener; his wife is a good cook, or would do the house-work for a small family; are English Protestants, and will be found a trustworthy and efficient couple; have excellent references from their last place. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, single, wants a situation as coachman; City or country; is a good groom and driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; best City references. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 6th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A single man, a situation as coachman and groom; can do gardening; can take charge of a first-class turn-out; is of middle age and of the very best recommendations for the last ten years. Address E. N., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—AN AMERICAN MAN wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; is thoroughly competent, obliging, and willing to be generally useful; three years' reference from last employer; moderate wages accepted. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 13.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A situation as coachman; married; wife as laundress, if required; both understand their business thoroughly and are perfectly trustworthy in every respect; best City reference. Address G. V., No. 141 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to City or country; City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 19 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, as coachman or groom; understands all branches of the business and willing to make his services useful to his employer; is sober and industrious. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at the harness-store, No. 1,252 Broadway, or address W. H., same number.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITuation as gardener and general working man in taking care of horses and farm stock, and keep everything about the place in good order; has good references. Address F. S., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION AS USEful man on a gentleman's place, by a steady, industrious man; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, and the general work about a place; is willing, not afraid of work, and has good reference. Apply at or address 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVing a thorough knowledge of horses, driving, &c.; would take place as light porter; is honest and steady and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to T. BURNILL, care of Mr. Aspen, No. 560 West 36th-st.

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English Protestant man a situation as first-class waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good City references; City preferred. Apply at office No. 340 4th-av.

HELP WANTED.

FORTY-FIVE STONE-MASONS,
SIXTY STONE-CUTTERS

Wanted on the Government works at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Wages, $3 to $3 50 for masons; $4 to $5 for cutters, per day of eight hours.

Permanent work, except for masons in Winter.

Apply by letter or in person to
D. W. FLAGLER,
Captain of Ordnance Commanding.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, July 20, 1872.

CLERK.—WANTED A CLERK WELL ACquainted with the retail book business; one living in the City preferred. GEO. R. LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ABOUT FIFteen years old; one who resides with his parents preferred. Address IRON, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

N. R. CONNOR, Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction at the Working Women's Home,
No. 45 Elizabeth-st.,
ON THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1872,
At 10½ o'clock,

All the furniture contained in said buildings, consisting of—

Pianos, organs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, crockery, portable ovens, washing-machines, ranges, bathing-tubs, steam-table, &c., &c., &c.

A splendid chance for boarding-house and restaurant keepers.

Can be seen on and after July 29, 1872.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE AND LACKA-WANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,

at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN,
President.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP GOLDSTEIN, alleged bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated July 16, 1872, I will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, at their sales-room, No. 132 Church-street, the personal property of the said Goldstein, consisting of a quantity of dry and fancy dry goods, at 10 A. M., on the 30th day of July, 1872.—New-York, July 16, 1872.

GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 30, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, fresh Malaga and Palermo oranges and lemons ex Ismaulia, fresh Naples lemons ex Calabria, and 236 cases fresh Palermo lemons ex Republic, which can be seen on White Star Line Dock Jersey City.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &C.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ONE WIFE—Charlotte Thompson and Company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

We have been attacked with some energy by the Democratic papers for publishing a report affecting the integrity of Gov. RANDOLPH of New-Jersey. The chief Democratic paper in this City says, in a threatening manner, that it shall "watch" for our answer with interest. That is quite right—and while it is watching we have a few words to say. We never invent reports affecting personal character, as the Democratic papers do. In this particular case, the reports we printed in our news columns have long been current, and at last they came to us in such a shape that we could scarcely refuse to publish them. It is a fair subject for investigation and inquiry, and if upon making both we find that our informants were mistaken, we will do full justice to Gov. RANDOLPH. So far, the results of our inquiries do not justify us in withdrawing the statements made to our reporter by gentlemen whose evidence ought to be trustworthy. If they have deceived us, we shall not be slow in retracting the statements in question.

Yesterday's subscriptions to the Children's Fund reached the sum of $516 32, making the total amount thus far received $14.500 63. The three excursions to be given this week will make an inroad upon the reserve in hand, and as we propose to continue the picnics throughout the hot weather, we hope the public will enable us to carry out the good work they have begun. If any balance remains at the end of the season, it shall be applied to the foundation of a permanent fund for the relief of sick and destitute children, and be handed over to the charge of a committee of our contributors. We hope some of our City readers will be able to see the newsboys start this morning from the City Hall Park. They will be in time if they are on the spot by 8 o'clock.

Among the mean attacks that are now daily made upon Gen. GRANT'S Administration, one of the meanest is the continual representation of its head and its members as faithless to their duty, because they have at times been absent from Washington; and because now in the heat of Summer, with Congress not in session, and when no great question of policy or finance requires their presence, they are taking a little respite from the wearying duties and dull routine of office. The men who make this charge of unfaithfulness (which may be found day after day in the *Tribune* and the *World*) know how unfair they are in making it. For they are not quite ignoramuses or idiots; and they know that a Summer holiday comes to everybody in the usual course of things. Although the practice is not more general now than it used to be, it is less attended with inconvenience than ever before. For such is the promptness of communication now, by means of railways, increased postal facilities and the telegraph, that every head of a Department can be kept fully informed day by day of everything that goes on in his office; and not only so, but he can be called there in half an hour, and be there in half a dozen hours. If Gen. GRANT or any member of his Cabinet were needed in Washington, he would be there before these carpers had time to hear and complain of it. And all this the people know.

It seems to the *Evening Post* that the cause of reform is seriously hampered by the number of Americans who go to Europe to reside, and only return once in three or four years. It is not to be denied that the habit referred to is increasing, but we doubt if it sensibly affects the character of New-York politics. The energy and fidelity of those who remained last Summer were sufficient to carry on a magnificent campaign against firmly-lodged corruption. It did not secure all the results anticipated, but the people of New-York did their whole duty—did absolutely everything in their power, and did it with suprising deliberation and effectiveness. We have no doubt they will do as well this Fall, and will have more success, because they now know whom they can trust and whom they cannot. They will therefore not only elect a Reform ticket, but they will put only genuine Reformers on it.

If there is one thing the Democrats profess to hate more than another, it is a carpet-bagger, and, of all carpet-baggers, WARMOTH, of Louisiana, is the Prince. Yet, the friends of the Democratic candidate are writing imploring letters to Louisiana Democrats "to lay aside local issues," *i. e.*, not to defeat the Warmoth faction in that State, because it would hurt the Democratic national ticket. This, we suppose, is the way to maintain what Mr. SCHURZ calls the "Good man's party."

Election Tactics in North Carolina.

The desperate efforts that are being made by the combined factions claiming the name of "Liberals" to carry the State of North Carolina, indicate the importance to them of success in the first election of the campaign. The main reliance of the Greeleyites when their candidate was first put in nomination was in his supposed ability to carry the South through the aid of the negro vote; and it was a great surprise to them when they discovered that the freedmen could not be induced to follow the example of "Massa" GREELEY and sell themselves to the Kuklux Democracy. And now, having failed to cajole the negroes into a betrayal of the party that gave them freedom, the "Liberals" have resorted to intimidation and fraud.

Our correspondence from North Carolina during the past few days, and especially this morning, shows that Tammany tactics are to be resorted to on a wholesale scale. By a wide-spread system of "challenging" votes, the Republicans are to be kept away from the polls, and we are to see the old game, played so successfully in New-York, repeated in every State this Fall. A systematic terrorism is also to be put in force to keep the freedmen from the polls on election day, or to compel them to vote the Democratic ticket. Those consistent allies of "Liberalism," the Kuklux bands, have again emerged from their hiding-places, and already two murders have been committed—one in Duplin and one in Chatham County—to give their opponents a foretaste of what is in store for them. Whatever outrages they may perpetrate, they will now have the aid and sympathy of the entire "Liberal" Party of the North, which will first deny their crimes, and then attempt to palliate them. There is little doubt that the sixty thousand dollars sent into North Carolina by the Greeley Committee, since it has proved unavailable for the purchase of negro votes, is to be used to equip Kuklux bands, and carry out the programme of intimidation and murder in the rural districts. In the towns and villages, as we have said, resort is to be had to the Tammany tactics of challenging respectable citizens at the polls, and browbeating and bullying them out of the elective franchise. It will be seen from the dispatch of our special correspondent that those precious jail-birds, WOOD and BLUMENBERG, whom the Greeley Committee of this City dispatched to North Carolina to represent the "Liberals" of the Metropolis, have already commenced manipulating the poll-lists, and there is no telling what success may crown their efforts. If the citizens of North Carolina have any spirit or manhood left in their composition, they will make short work of this interference with their rights on the part of WOOD and BLUMENBERG, and dispatch these emissaries of ETHAN ALLEN back to New-York in double-quick time. Even if the State could be carried by these tactics, the Greeleyites would have little to rejoice over in the end; for everywhere a strong feeling of indignation would burst forth, and the people would sweep out of sight the gang now managing GREELEY'S canvass.

In spite of the desperation to which the Democrats are driven in conducting the campaign in North Carolina, we still believe that the Republican cause will triumph there on Thursday next by a handsome majority; but it will be a triumph against the most extensive and unscrupulous combinations of desperate political factions that ever waged a political canvass in the Old North State. While defeat against such odds would be no cause for surprise, victory, even by a small majority, ought to strengthen the heart of every patriot, affording, as it will, a sure precursor of the triumph of the people over the demagogues in November. In the meantime, we warn the Ethan Allen crew not to try the public patience too far. Their present policy can only end in their ruin, for the people will never consent to see Tammany electoral frauds made part of the national system.

Concerning Libels.

Three of the Greeley organs are very loud just now in their complaints about the libels published by Republican journals. One of the complainants is the personal and official mouthpiece of GREELEY; the paper which, at one time or other, has grossly slandered pretty nearly every prominent man in the country. To give only two instances from among the list of GREELEY'S own supporters: it charged Senator TRUMBULL with having been bribed to vote for the acquittal of ANDY JOHNSON, and of having put his son up to bet $5,000 on the event; and it has over and over again accused Mr. DAVID A. WELLS of having taken bribes from the British Government to advocate free trade in this country.

The second of the papers now howling hysterically about libels is the New-York *Express*, which is nothing in the world but a channel for all the filth that can be collected together concerning Gen. GRANT. There is no slander too disgusting for it to copy. On the other hand, it defended the Tammany thieves all last year, deliberately suppressed all proof of their guilt, and raved at us like a lunatic—just as it is doing now—for daring to "libel" TWEED, SWEENY and HALL. It is precisely the same story over again. Let anybody turn over the chaotic pages of the *Express* of about this date last year, and notice the delirious abuse it bestowed upon us for exposing the Tammany gang. It is still working on the same side and for the same cause. However, Mr. GREELEY has well described the course of the *Express* in the following passage—a passage which is also not a little applicable to his own course at the present time:

> "We have charged the New-York *Express* with treachery to the party it pretends to support, and it has not dared to respond. * * * We deprecate no fair, manly opposition. We support no principle, no measure, no candidate in whose behalf we do not court the most rigorous scrutiny. We would have all men free as air to vote against us, if they do not think with us. But let us have civilized, not savage, antagonism in politics. *Let each display his true colors, and stand or fall with them, as the public judgment shall decree. But this displaying the flag of one party in order to win success for another is not honest. It is not the manly frankness of a patriot, but the cunning dodge of a pirate.* Let us see who consent to be the decoy candidates of this unworthy juggle."

Pray, who is guilty of this "cunning dodge" now? Is it not HORACE GREELEY himself? But the Democratic candidate is equally plain-spoken with JAMES BROOKS, who this year hopes to get in again for Congress, take his pay, and go and spend the greater part of the year abroad. We undertake to say that Mr. JAMES BROOKS will be disappointed this time. He cannot regain his seat without cheating, and he will not be allowed to cheat, so that his chances are rather bad. However, hear what Mr. GREELEY says about him:

> "No Stonewall Jackson, no park of rebel artillery, could do such deadly harm to the Union cause as would a general belief in the charges of JAMES BROOKS, the member from the Eighth, impeaching the integrity and loyalty of the President of the United States."—*Tribune, May* 12, 1863.
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> "Hon. JAMES BROOKS lately made a speech at a public supper party in this City. * * * Mr. BROOKS *not being irrigated with wine, and his wits, therefore, not being out*, pathetically described the havoc done during the last few dreadful years by the Republican iconoclasts, and insisted that the first duty of the Democracy in this hour of triumph was to enthrone their ugly idols again and fall down in fetish worship as of old. But letting his thoughts wander beyond the little realm ruled from Albany he became painfully conscious that the most precious of the idols is irreparably smashed. 'Let us,' said Mr. BROOKS, 'have everything as nearly as possible as before; but I suppose it is impossible to re-establish slavery.' His tone betrayed his bitter regret that the idol is shattered beyond the possibility of Democratic repair, and his auditors plainly inferred that he would engage in the work of sticking the fragments together if he imagined it would be of any use. We rejoice that we can offer Mr. BROOKS some consolation in his sore distress by bidding him reflect that he is himself sufficient proof that the leopard has but changed his spots; the blacks are indeed irrevocably free, but the white Democrats are yet slaves."—*Tribune, Jan.* 11, 1870.

The third paper which pretends at this moment to have a virtuous fit upon it is the Springfield *Republican*. This is the paper which periodically reads about half of its contemporaries out of the Republican Party, and regrets that it will henceforth be impossible to regard the —— as worthy of the slightest credence—it must be considered "outside the pale of respectable journalism"—Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES being the sole judge of respectability and journalism both. What an invaluable acquisition he must be to Springfield society! This is the distinguished gentleman who went with great gas and fuss to Cincinnati to "redeem the country," was euchred by FENTON, blubbered like a baby over GREELEY'S nomination, wrote a letter over his own name saying that GREELEY was surrounded with low and vulgar flatterers, who would always gain his ear, to the exclusion of his true friends—and finally came home, miserably chapfallen, and abused everybody who declined to vote for GREELEY. Mr. BOWLES is not, we suppose, a dishonest man, but his conduct in this affair shows him to be an exceedingly vain, weak, and foolish one. Look into the record and judge for yourself.

Because we did not choose to sit down with SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., to his dish of "boiled crow," S. B. forthwith takes up bell, book, and candle and solemnly curses and excommunicates us, for the twelfth time within the past three months. Isn't he nearly tired of "reading us out?" Has he any idea how stupid the performance is becoming? Mr. BOWLES repeats it so often that he evidently thinks there must be some great virtue in it. The world seems to go on pretty much the same as before hereabouts, but doubtless, Pope BOWLES' curses and shriekings must make a tremendous sensation in Massachusetts, which encourages him to keep at it harder than ever. The fun is well enough, but suppose he ceases to publish reckless and exploded slanders, instead of raising a hypocritical whine about the purely imaginary offenses of other papers? He forgets that we have a "Professor of Journalism" here in New-York, at the *Tribune* office, and that we can get any quantity of talk from *him* about the "ethics" of the "profession" and "passionless ether." If BOWLES hates slander, let him look to these little points:

The other day he, FENTON'S dupe, published this statement in his paper, copied from a paper which GREELEY described not long ago as "a foolish concern out West which does its best to degrade the name of *Tribune*:"

> "JOHN MORRISSEY is as respectable as the man CHAMBERLAIN, who is also a gambler, and who is the personal associate of Gen. GRANT. Gen. GRANT accepted from CHAMBERLAIN the gift of a cottage at Long Branch, knowing that one object of the gift was to attract more visitors to Long Branch, and, consequently, more persons to CHAMBERLAIN'S gambling-rooms."

Now, Mr. BOWLES knew, when he gave circulation to this statement, that he was giving currency to a gross falsehood, willfully invented by HORACE WHITE. BOWLES is not quite so hardened an inventor of calumnies as WHITE—he only copies them in a sneaking and underhanded manner. WHITE has been proved to be a reckless falsifier. BOWLES follows his mud-cart and carefully collects all the drippings. Is he less culpable than WHITE?

Then again, BOWLES *loquitur*:

> "A number of gentlemen, say seven, contributed $5,000 a piece for the purchase of the cottage—that the money was deposited in a bank to Gen. GRANT'S credit—and that, drawing his check for it, he paid for the house with what was then his money."

Mr. BOWLES again states what he knows, or ought to know, is untrue. First he had it that the much-slandered THOMAS MURPHY "presented" the cottage. When that lie was run down, another was soon started, and so the game goes on. Might it not be expected that a man of such excessively "high tone" as S. BOWLES, Esq., would scorn to take any part in it? Except that, after all, you have no right to expect much decency or fair play from a man who brands a candidate for high office as an arrant fool, and then goes out with cudgels to compel people to vote for him.

Hot Weather in Philadelphia.

The effects of hot weather this Summer have been terrible in New-York. They have also been very disastrous in Philadelphia, but much less so than here. The number of sudden deaths there from heat, is, almost every Summer, very much smaller than with us; being, as a general rule, less than one-half, and, often, less than one-fourth as many, in proportion to the population. If Philadelphia were further North than New-York, or if it were from any other reason a cooler place, this fact would, of course, demand little attention. But for Summer residence, the ground on which it stands possesses, as compared with Manhattan Island, scarcely a single advantage. On the east and south are the sands of New-Jersey, which effectually take the coolness out of any wind that comes from the direction of the ocean. On the north and west the land gradually rises, until at the distance of about ten miles, it is from three to six hundred feet higher than the built-up parts of the city. The waters of the Delaware and Schuylkill are, as a means of modifying the temperature, incomparably inferior to the Hudson and East Rivers. The latitude is almost a degree further South than that of New-York; and everything connected with the relative situation of the two places would naturally lead to the supposition that the effects of heat, instead of being less in Philadelphia than here, would be considerably greater.

The difference of which we are speaking is generally accounted for by the large numbers of the poor often living in one house in New-York, and the great proportion of foreigners who do not know how to take care of themselves in our American Summers. Both these reasons have, doubtless, something to do with the matter; but there is another which is perhaps quite as potent as either. Everything in New-York is done rapidly. The Philadelphians move with much more deliberation. They walk, drive, work, and eat as if they really had plenty of time in which to do it all. In Philadelphia, if people meet a man who is in a hurry, they think that some of his family are sick and that he is going for a doctor. In New-York, if they meet a man who is *not* in a hurry, they think he must be sick himself, or he would get along faster.

The quickness and haste with which things are done in this City are, as a general rule, altogether too great to be beneficial to health at any season of the year; and in Summer the effects are peculiarly deleterious. A man can do a great deal of hard work in hot weather if he does it slowly. In Philadelphia, men generally understand this principle, and act upon it, both in regard to themselves and those in their employment. A laboring man there is much less apt to be told to "hurry up" by his "boss," when the mercury is over ninety, than he is here. And we have no doubt that the employers gain time by being thus moderate in their demands; for an individual who attempts to do things very expeditiously in a hot day generally does them very imperfectly, and if the business is one requiring skill or thought, he is apt to make a great many blunders.

The number of persons in New-York who are reported as having died this Summer from the effects of heat has been fearful. But the reports, terrible as they are, do not express the whole of the truth. Besides those who have died, very many have had their health seriously impaired in a way which they will not get over for years, or perhaps for life. A part, indeed, of these cases of death or serious injury were such as no forethought could have averted. But very many of them, on the other hand, could have been prevented by a reasonable degree of care and prudence; and among these cases there are not a few where all that was needed was the simple precaution of making, in the quickness and haste with which labor was performed, a rational allowance for the difference in temperature between January and July.

The Defaulters.

It has been obvious for some time that when Democracy came in at the door of the *Tribune*, honesty went out at the window. It would seem that common sense accompanied the fugitive virtue. On Saturday that paper contained, in a conspicuous place, a list of "defaulters under GRANT," which, if it was intended to injure the President with the people, was very curiously prepared. Every one who read it must have been impressed with the fact that if the cases enumerated were really those of defaulters under the present Administration, then defaulters had been very promptly dealt with. There were eighty-six cases in all recited. Of these, legal proceedings had been commenced against seventy-two, or against their sureties, several of them being already in prison. Three have been dismissed the service or suspended for investigation. Four have absconded, leaving their sureties to make up their deficit. One committed suicide for fear of exposure, and one was acquitted after trial. This enumeration includes all on the list but five, and against these the charges are so vague and the cases so obscure that we cannot now say what is the truth concerning them. We shall go over the list, case by case, to-morrow, however, in a way to leave the public in wonder at the pure stupidity of the whole affair.

But a cursory examination of the list shows two facts which evidently had not occurred to the brilliant editorial manager. One is that not more than three or four of the eighty-six defaulters were appointed by Gen. GRANT—three is the entire number fixed in the article itself. A second fact is that of the dishonest officials who have been exposed, dismissed, arrested, imprisoned, compelled to refund, or driven from the country, a very considerable number were the personal and political friends, and still more, are now the ardent supporters of Mr. GREELEY for the Presidency. Thus JOSHUA F. BAILEY, the absconding Collector from the Thirty-second District, who was appointed to office by LINCOLN, and served under JOHNSON, but was quickly detected under GRANT, was notoriously intimate with Mr. GREELEY, and was treated with peculiar kindness in his paper.

Again, BARTON ABLE, Collector of the First Missouri District, was and is one of Mr. GREELEY'S most "enthusiastic" advocates. MORGAN L. HARRIS, of the Eighth New-York District, was appointed to please JAMES BROOKS, and his bondsmen were AUG. SCHELL, ANDREW MILLER and CHAS. DEVLIN, all Democrats then and Greeley men now. As HARRIS was turned out of office a year before Gen. GRANT was inaugurated, was it worth while to insult his friends by parading his defalcation and disgrace?

If the *Tribune* is conducted in this way a short time longer, it will persuade Mr. GREELEY, at least, that it is *not* an organ,—certainly not one worth much to its own candidate. We shall, as we have said, expose more of the details of its folly and falsehood to-morrow.

A Lesson to Scuttlers.

A few years ago a most insinuating gentleman made his appearance at Hong Kong, soon to be absorbed into the European society of that city, whose hospitable inhabitants are never happier than when they can welcome an agreeable addition to their social circles.

Engaging manners, an agreeable person, and pleasant conversation soon made Mr. NEWCOME an especial favorite, and a disposition to oblige him became general. After he had been residing at Hong Kong for some time, carefully disseminating, meanwhile, plausible information about himself, he appeared one morning at the office of a leading marine insurance office, and expressed a wish to insure some bullion for the voyage to Shanghai. Being, like BULWER'S Col. Pompley, "such a respectable man," the risk was accepted with somewhat imprudent alacrity, and a heavy line written upon the precious freight. The proceedings having been concluded, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties, Mr. NEWCOME presently took his departure for Shanghai. Within a very few days, much to the astonishment of the insurers, he walked into their office with a long face, and imparted the terrible tale that the craft in which the bullion was placed had come to grief, and gone to the bottom, and he and the two or three men with him had only escaped with their lives.

Suspicious as the tale sounded, it was so plausibly told, and the questions regarding the wreck were so ingeniously answered, that the firm was sufficiently satisfied to pay at once half the money, which amounted to a considerable sum. The disappearance of Mr. NEWCOME almost immediately followed. At length suspicions were aroused, and it was resolved to send down divers at the point indicated as the scene of the disaster to endeavor to recover the alleged bullion. There proved to be no difficulty in getting the cases reputed to contain it, but they were not found to hold anything particularly valuable, while Mr. NEWCOME'S precious person was never seen again. This, and a steadily increasing number of similar cases, no doubt, determined the North China Insurance Company, recently, to resist payment of an important risk.

It appeared that a firm of Hamburg merchants chartered a vessel for a new port on the coast of Asiatic Russia, and one fine morning when there was no sea on, and no intelligent cause of leakage, this vessel was engulfed by the treacherous waves with all the greediness they had displayed in swallowing Mr. NEWCOME'S bullion. The Hamburg underwriters, subject, no doubt, to local influences, did not dare to dispute the claims, notwithstanding that on the investigation some of the crew directly charged the Captain with scuttling the ship. The English insurers, on the other hand, had the courage to resist, on the treble ground that the cargo was enormously overvalued, that it had not been proved the ship was lost "by perils of the sea," and that there was *prima facie* evidence of her having been scuttled. This case will no doubt be henceforth regarded as an important one in the annals of marine insurance. It occupied several days, and involved a thorough investigation of the principles of marine insurances. It ended in a verdict for the insurance office, which has placed such associations all over the world under an obligation by the precedent its courageous conduct affords.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known how serious has been the increase in suspicious scuttling cases, and how timidity on the part of offices, consequent upon the tremendous competition, has kept pace with it. A company which refuses a claim always runs a risk of losing customers—just as a shopkeeper does who prosecutes a "genteel" kleptomaniac—and any company makes itself a public benefactor when, regardless of consequences, it sets at defiance scoundrels, who, for the sake of gain, would not hesitate to risk the life and property of all but themselves. In the eyes of honest merchants, such a course as that pursued by the North China Insurance Company will in itself be a claim to confidence and patronage. Its conduct will no doubt give courage to others.

The Troubles of the Jesuits.

It is exactly ninety-nine years ago since Pope CLEMENT XIV. was badgered into issuing his famous brief declaring the suppression of the Society of Jesus in all the States of the Christian world. When the order was revived again, thirty-one years after, it resumed its career with no change of character and no variation of purpose. There was the same curious mixture of Christian zeal and worldly cunning to be found among its members; men fitted to be anchorites and men fitted to be diplomatists alike obeyed without a shadow of questioning the orders of the "Black Pope," as their General was called, and it became as morally certain as ever it had been in their history that if their chief decreed the assassination of a Prince, it would as surely be attempted as if he had ordered the conversion of a tribe of savages. The Jesuits have been alternately trusted and detested in the leading Courts of Europe for the last three hundred years. At present there is hardly a Catholic State, as represented by its rulers, but looks on them with aversion. They have been banished from Portugal for thirty-eight years; they lost their hold in Spain by clinging to the fortunes of the Ex-Queen; in France the earnest Republicans regard them with intense suspicion, more particularly as they owe their present footing there entirely to the protection of the Ex-Emperor. It is several years ago since the Emperor of Austria threw off—not a moment too soon—the tutelage of the Jesuits, and, unless in Saxony and Hanover, there is no section of Germany where their exile will awaken much regret.

In the present temper of European Courts, there can be no question that the existence of the Society of Jesus depends absolutely on who shall be the next Pope. It is not, therefore, by any means impossible that the centenary of their suppression may witness the issue of another Papal decree, which is more likely than the last to be final. The German Empire has decreed the exile of the Jesuits, and the Kingdom of Italy is about to suppress religious orders in the City of Rome. How these proceedings affect the minds of devout Catholics may be gathered from the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the English Catholic nobility, upper clergy and others in London. The head of the noble and uniformly Catholic house of Howard was in the chair, and Lord HOWARD, of Glossop, proposed a resolution declaring that "the suppression of the religious orders in the metropolis of Christendom is a blow struck at their existence throughout the world." The Earl of DENBIGH proposed another resolution stigmatizing the recent German legislation directed against the Jesuits as "a wrong done to all natural right and an injury inflicted on the Catholics of all nations." The seconder of this resolution, a certain Sir CHARLES CLIFFORD, made the somewhat significant remark that "the fate of JULIAN the apostate was not unlikely to befall Prince BISMARCK." From what quarter the counterpart of the Persian arrow is to come, that is to "do for" the German Chancellor, the oracular Baronet omitted to state. Monsigneur CAPEL and Archbishop MANNING added their contribution to the wail over the unfortunate Jesuits and their patron the Pope, and the meeting was altogether as belligerent in tone as could reasonably be expected from those mild-mannered people, the Anglo-Catholics.

The Jesuits and the International Society may now rank as the two bugbears of the Courts of Europe. The one typifies thorough-going absolutism, and the other unsparing revolution. Both are formidable to monarchies, because each holds the rules of its own organization above country, more binding than citizenship and higher than all else in the world besides. The decree of Papal infallibility was a genuine outcome of the Jesuit ideal of the true place of the Church. The organized attacks upon the Jesuits partly spring from the fact that they are the most logical of all the religious orders in carrying out the principles of being absolutely independent of civil control. The present troubles are merely the skirmishing of the outposts: the great struggle between the Church, clamoring to be absolute on the spiritual relations of all temporal things, and the States, claiming to be sovereign in the temporal relations of all spiritual things, is yet to come. In that struggle victory will be more dangerous than defeat to the adherents of the Jesuitical and Papal ideal of the future of the Church.

MINOR TOPICS.

We find the following in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, a Greeley paper:

> "GREELEY.—The 'Ida Greeley Grays' are about to become a feature of the political campaign. As [illegible] implies, these clubs are named after the beautiful daughter of the Chappaquan candidate."

Who is it that introduces Mr. GREELEY'S family into this canvass? The color of the uniform of the new corps is very appropriate—so are the tunes to which the members of the corps are to march, such as the "Bonnie Blue Flag," "My Maryland," &c. Let us hope that the young lady above mentioned may be spared the pain of seeing her father elected, or she may discover that the remarks made in reference to her by her present friends will not be quite so pleasant in 1874 as they are just now. The children of a President seem to be deemed fair subjects for slander and malice in these days.

Nothing is much more curious than to discover that Greeley men think it a bitter insult to be described as supporters of GREELEY. The Democratic candidate might have thought they would be proud of finding themselves on the list of his adherents—but they are not. Some of the worthy persons whose names we gave on Saturday are gnashing their teeth desperately—they are going to exact "vengeance," and if there is a man left alive in this office by next Saturday night, it will be a great mercy. An intelligent gentleman, signing himself "L.," writes a pleasing letter, in which he says: "You have seen fit to publish me in your paper as among one (*sic*) of the supporters of Mr. GREELEY." We thought we were paying the man a compliment, but listen to him: "If I meet you upon the street, and I well know you, I will give you a cowhiding." There were only three "Ls" in our list—MARK LANIGAN, C. A. LAMONT and HENRY C. LAKE. Which of these distinguished persons is it that we have so seriously affronted by calling him a Greeley man? And when is he going to begin his little performances?

The reason for the Sappho's non-participation in the International Yacht Race, at Havre, appears to have been at first incorrectly given. It was stated that Mr. DOUGLASS withdrew after entering as soon as he learned that Mr. ASHBURY'S yacht Livonia was also entered, and because of an unwillingness, which most American yachtsmen will readily understand, to engage in another quibbling match with that accomplished sea lawyer. It now seems, however, that Mr. DOUGLASS' real reason for withdrawing was the absence of a suitable competitor. The Guinevere, said to be the fastest and largest of English racing yachts, which Mr. DOUGLASS, at considerable expense and loss of time, had prepared his vessel especially to meet, failed to come to the starting post, "for no conceivable reason," says the correspondent of the London *Standard*, "except the fear of being beaten by the American." Mr. DOUGLASS then also drew out, and thereby, to quote the same correspondent, "made a present of one hundred pounds to some other vessel." Giving the fleet a fair start, (fifteen minutes according to another account,) the Sappho made sail after it, quickly overhauled and passed the leading vessels, the Kriemhilda and Livonia, "as though they were at anchor," says the *Standard* writer, and then quietly returned to anchor at Havre, "apparently quite satisfied at thus demonstrating that had she chosen to start, the other vessels might as well have lowered their sails and brought up." This little incident was not needed to prove the Sappho's superiority, but it must have been especially pleasing to the owner of the Livonia.

It is announced that Mr. BRADFORD, the well-known artist of this City, has had the opportunity of submitting his pictures of "Melville Bay" and "Sealers Crushed in the Ice," to Queen VICTORIA. It will be remembered that when the latter painting was put up for sale at LEAVITT'S auction-rooms, three months ago, it was secured, for the highest price paid for any in the collection sold on that occasion, by Lord WALTER CAMPBELL, who, it was understood, purchased it under advices from England. That country is affording a better market every year for the works of our own artists.

Dogs are highly intellectual animals to be sure, but we must beware of taxing even their intelligence too far. A week or two ago, one Mr. NEEDHAM went to bathe in the river Lee, possibly the identical stream on whose placid waters

"Those bells of Shandon
Sound so grand on."

He put his clothes, containing a valuable watch and a lot of cash, on the bank, and instructed his dog to watch them. Never was command better obeyed. When poor Mr. NEEDHAM emerged from his bath, with tangled hair, the dog, which is described as young, did not recognize in NEEDHAM naked, NEEDHAM clothed. In vain the poor man employed all those caressing arts to lure his canine pet which Mrs. Bute lavished on Miss Crawley's lap-dog. Whenever their owner approached his clothes, their guardian essayed to help himself to a mouthful of leg, and when at length the dog did recognize his owner's voice, and advanced toward him, two thieves, who had no doubt been lurking in ambush, darted forward and levanted with the unhappy man's wardrobe. Nudity is not favorable in civilized countries to the pursuit of thieves, so the victim was left lamenting until the arrival of a boating party with a spare pair of garments put an end to his dire distress. In the thick of the bathing season, such sad experiences may not be without their value.

Our excellent buccaneers are displaying their cultivated contempt for the Harbor Police by continuing their exploits in spite of the advertisement we have given them. Only a day or two ago a schooner was boarded off Long Island City by a party of piratical marauders, masked and armed in the most romantic and impressive manner. It was at the witching hour of 3 in the morning that they woke the good skipper from pleasant nautical dreams, and with a revolver pressed to his forehead, politely requested him to discharge his cargo. This he did with all due haste, and the gallant rovers of the sea, after tying him hand and foot in his bunk, pulled off into the darkness with their booty, and have not since been seen. Nor will they be, in all probability, unless by some other luckless skipper, under similar discouraging circumstances. Is it not possible to put a stop to these audacious harbor piracies? From all appearances they are all the work of a regularly organized gang, whom it might not be beyond Police possibilities to ferret out and break up.

More False Claims for Greeley.

It would keep a regiment sharply employed to run down and pin all the false reports published by the Greeley organs of "prominent Republicans who have declared for Greeley." The TIMES can afford space for the publication of only a few of them, compared with the total number. The latest most striking instance is the claim that Ex-Govs. Stone and Merrill had gone over to Greeley. This, a correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* is authorized to say, is utterly without foundation. They both will support Grant. The report that Ex-Auditor John A. Elliott will be a candidate for Congress of the "Liberals" in the Des Moines district, is also untrue.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Turf Events and Base-Ball Yesterday.

The Trotting at Goshen Park—A Fine Day and Good Sport—The Atlantics Defeated by the Red Stockings.

GOSHEN PARK RACES.

Third Day of the Summer Meeting—Coroner K, Grey Jack and Gerald the Winners.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the meeting held under the auspices of the Goshen Park Association, at Goshen, Orange County. It was a gala day for those who live in the "land of milk and butter." The trains from New-York brought up a considerable number of turfmen, and when the sports began there were over 2,000 spectators within the inclosure. The details of the racing are given below:

The first race on the programme was for horses that had never beaten 2:35; purse, $700. For this there were the following entries: R. F. Galloway's b. h. Rockland, formerly Revenue; Peter D. Lefever's b. g. Lefever Jack; W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K; J. J. McNally's b. m. Addie; James McKee's b. m. Young Thorne; Geo. N. Remer's b. m. Leo Vischer, and W. J. Moore's gr. g. Mystery. At first Mystery was the favorite, but just previous to the start Coroner K was taken as first choice. The horses were called up punctually at 2 o'clock, but owing to the extreme indulgence of the Judges, who allowed the drivers to "jockey" as much as they pleased, it was 3 o'clock before they were sent off.

FIRST HEAT.—After about twenty scores the word was given with Coroner K in the lead, and Young Thorne second. When they went to the turn Coroner K was a length in front of Young Thorne, Mystery third, Rockland fourth, Addie fifth, Vischer sixth and Lefever Jack some distance behind. When they went down the backstretch, Rockland passed Mystery and assumed the third place. When they came round to the stand Coroner K led three lengths and was never headed the remainder of the heat, which he won by three lengths. Rockland second, three lengths in front of Young Thorne, who was ten lengths ahead of Addie, with Mystery fifth, Vischer sixth and Lefever Jack distanced. Time, 2:32.

SECOND HEAT.—The sixth attempt was a "go," with Young Thorne in the lead, with Coroner K second, and Mystery third. As they went round the turn Coroner K took the lead and went down the backstretch on a run, four lengths in the van of Thorne, but the latter trotting steadily soon passed him, and at the quarter-pole, in thirty-nine seconds, had got three lengths to the lead of him. When they came to the homestretch Coroner K made an effort to head Young Thorne, but without avail, as she passed the half-mile stand two lengths in front of him, Rockland being third, Mystery fourth, Addie fifth and Vischer sixth. As they went round to the backstretch, Coroner K took another long run, but despite this he could get no nearer to her than a length. On the lower turn, however, he lapped Young Thorne and a close race ensued between the two to the goal, which they reached simultaneously, and the heat was awarded to Young Thorne. Coroner K second, Rockland third, Mystery fourth, Addie fifth and Vischer sixth. Time, 2:36.

THIRD HEAT.—The word was received on the third score, and they went off on pretty even terms, and as they went to the turn the whole lot got on a run, and when they settled down on the backstretch, Coroner K went to the front, and was followed by Mystery, Young Thorne third, Addie fourth, Rockland fifth, and Vischer last. When they reached the quarter-pole Coroner K was three lengths in front of Mystery, who was four lengths away from Young Thorne, she being two lengths in advance of Rockland, with Addie fifth and Leo Vischer sixth. Their positions remained the same round to the half mile post, except that Coroner K. was four lengths in front of Mystery, who was half a dozen lengths away from Young Thorne. They went round the turn again and were all strung out. At the three-quarter Coroner K led five lengths, and finally won the heat in hand by two lengths in 2:35½. Mystery second, four lengths ahead of Young Thorne, who was three lengths in front of Rockland, with Addie fifth, and Leo Vischer sixth.

FOURTH HEAT.—Addie was withdrawn. They went away on the second attempt, with Coroner K in the lead, Young Thorne second, Leo Vischer third, Mystery fourth, and Rockland fifth. When they went round the backstretch Coroner K left his competitors in the rear, and at the quarter-pole was four lengths in the van. He increased his lead rapidly, and finally opened a gap of a dozen lengths. He defied all the efforts of the others to catch him, and won the heat and race easily by ten lengths in 2:35. Young Thorne second, two lengths in front of Mystery, third, who was four lengths away from Leo Vischer, fourth. Rockland distanced.

SUMMARY.

GOSHEN PARK ASSOCIATION. Monday, July 29.—Purse, $700; for horses that have never trotted better than 2:35; $400 to first, $200 to second, and $100 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K	1	2	1	1
Jas. McKee's b. m. Young Thorne	3	1	3	2
Wm. J. Moore's g. g. Mystery	5	4	2	3
G. N. Remer's b. m. Leo Vischer	7	6	6	4
R. F. Galloway's b. h. Rockland, formerly Revenue	2	3	4	dis
J. J. McNally's b. m. Addie	4	5	5	dr
P. D. Lefever's b. g. Lefever Jack	dis.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:15	2:32
Second heat	39	1:18	2:36
Third heat	38¼	1:17½	2:35½
Fourth heat	38	1:16	2:35

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a Purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:28. In this there were the following three entries, viz: M. Roden's s. g. Fleetwood; Sim Hoagland's g. g. Gray Jack, and F. E. Smith's b. m. Onee. In the earlier part of the day Onee was the favorite, but just before the start Gray Jack came into favor. Owing to an accident in the first heat to Onee, Gray Jack found no difficulty in capturing the Purse. The following are the particulars:

FIRST HEAT.—After five attempts they were sent off with Fleetwood two lengths in front, Onee second and Gray Jack third. As they went to the turn Onee closed upon Fleetwood, but she broke, and Fleetwood got away from her. Going down the backstretch the three went off their feet, but they soon settled to their work. Fleetwood had the commanding lead of six lengths, with Onee second, the same distance in front of Gray Jack. As they neared the quarter-pole Onee got within three lengths of Fleetwood, while Gray Jack was fifteen lengths behind. On the lower turn both Fleetwood and Onee broke, but neither lost by their antics. When they came on the home stretch Onee was trotting fast, and closing upon Fleetwood, but a boot on one of her fore legs got loose and she was stopped in front of the judges stand. Grey Jack went on, and trotting steadily, began to close upon Fleetwood, and at the three-quarter pole but four lengths divided them. On the home turn Grey Jack got closer to Fleetwood, and to the surprise of all, passed the latter on the home stretch, and won the heat by two lengths, in 2:37½. Onee distanced—the quarter was made in 40½ seconds—the half, 1:19½.

SECOND HEAT.—The third score was a send off, but when the word was given Grey Jack went off his feet, and was soon left some fifteen lengths behind. On the back-stretch he broke again, and Fleetwood passed the quarter-pole twenty lengths in front of Jack. On the lower turn Grey Jack began to close upon his tiring leader, and when they passed the half-mile stand ten lengths divided them, but on the turn Jack was only four lengths behind his adversary. When they went down the back-stretch Fleetwood died like a steer, and left his feet as Jack passed him at the three-quarter pole. Jack then had it all his own way, and won the heat handily by four lengths in 2:37. The quarter in 40½ seconds, and the half in 1:18¾.

THIRD HEAT.—They received the word on the first attempt on even terms, but when they went to the turn Grey Jack rushed two lengths to the front, but immediately broke, and Fleetwood was soon ten lengths in the lead on the back stretch, and passed the quarter-pole with that lead. On the lower turn Grey Jack broke again, which allowed Fleetwood the opportunity of getting fifteen lengths away, and thus they passed the half-mile stand. On the backstretch Jack made another break, but soon settled down and closed rapidly on Fleetwood, six lengths dividing them at the three-quarter pole. On the lower turn Fleetwood began to quit, and Grey Jack was at his head, and then came away, winning the heat by ten lengths easily in 2:38½.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000; for horses that had never beaten 2:28; $600 to the first, $250 to second, and $150 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

S. Hoagland's gr. g. Grey Jack	1	1	1
M. Roden's s. g. Fleetwood	2	2	2
F. E. Smith's b. m. Onee	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	40½	1:19½	2:37½
Second Heat	40½	1:18¾	2:37
Third Heat	40	1:19½	2:38½

THE RUNNING RACE.

Bringing the day's sport and the meeting to a close was a running race of mile heats, catch weights, for a purse of $300. For this there were the following entries, viz.: R. F. Gallaway's b. m. Optima, S. L. Brown's b. h. Whalebone, J. McKee's s. g. Athlone, Wm. Carr's b. f. Brown Feather, Thos. Jones' b. g. Gerald and W. H. Hanford's b. h. Harry Booth. When they were called up but three appeared, viz.: Harry Booth, Gerald and Athlone. Gerald was the favorite at two to one against the field.

FIRST HEAT.—At the start Athlone was first, Gerald second and Booth third, and they went round to the back-stretch in this way to the quarter-pole, where Gerald lapped Athlone and then took the lead from him. Gerald passed the half-mile stand two lengths in front of Athlone, who was ten lengths ahead of Harry Booth. When they went round the turn again Gerald bade his companion good-bye, and rushed away, coming home a winner by a dozen lengths ahead of Athlone, Harry Booth distanced. Time, 1:47¾.

SECOND HEAT.—When they went away, Gerald was a length in front of Athlone, and increased the distance to three lengths at the quarter-pole, and when they came round the lower turn the gap was opened. At the half mile, Gerald was leading his opponent half a dozen lengths, and kept going away until, at the three-quarter pole, twenty lengths divided them; Gerald came on, and doubly distanced Atlone in 1:50.

SUMMARY:

SAME DAY—Purse $300, for running horses; $185 to first, $70 to second, and $45 to third horse; mile heats; catch weight.

Thos. Jones' bl. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosette, by Yorkshire	1	1
Jas. McKee's ch. g. Athlone, aged, by Lexington, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick	dis.	
W. H. Hanford's b. h. Harry Booth, aged, by Lexington out of Blonde, by imp. Glencoe	dis.	
R. F. Galloway's b. m. Optimar	dr.	
S. L. Brown's b. h. Whalebone	dr.	
Wm. Carr's b. f. Brown Feather	dr.	

TIME.

	Half.	Mile.
First heat	52¾	1:47¾
Second heat	53	1:50

The Buffalo Races.

BUFFALO, July 29.—For the accommodation of parties desiring to stop at the Falls during the race week, the New-York Central Railway will stop all the trains on their branch road at the Park grounds to drop and take up passengers. The following are additional entries to the races. In the 2:40 race, George Lindenberger names C. S. Emerson; in the colt race, George Lindenberger names C. S. Emerson; in the 2:40 race, E. Root names s. g. Tom Walter; in the 2:34 race, B. L. Sheldon names b. m. Lady Allen; A. Johnson names b. m. Jennie; in the five-year old race, F. B. Baldwin names Lady Allen; in the 2:30 race, A. Johnson names b. m. Jennie.

BASE-BALL.

Atlantic vs. Boston—The Latter Win in Eleven Innings—Score 18 to 12.

The Boston Red Stockings reappeared in this vicinity, yesterday, in a game with the Atlantics on the Capitoline Ground. Now that the prestige of invincibility has fallen from the former, there was little curiosity to see them, but the counter promise of a close game brought out a good attendance. The Atlantics first took the lead and scored 1 run, the Bostons following suit. In the second, however, the Atlantics got on a lively streak and batted for 5 runs, whereat the crowd became extremely jubilant, particularly as their favorites followed it up by blanking their opponents, George Wright striking out amid great merriment. Another run was added by the Brooklynites in the third, and again the visitors were sent out without a run, a fate which befell both in the fourth. The fifth and sixth gave the Reds 4, but in the seventh the Atlantics again plied the ash vigorously for 5 runs, Thake lifting the ball for three bases. The Reds then took their turn at lively hitting, the result being 6 runs, one of which was contributed by an awkward blunder of the umpire. In the eighth the Reds got in another run, tieing the score, and both being whitewashed in the ninth, an extra inning became necessary, and neither side scoring, the Bostons took the field for the eleventh time. Again the Atlantics were sent to the right about, and then through a wild throw by Burdock, the Bostons succeeded in getting in the desired run, and having the game safe, they hit in lively style, making 5 extra runs, and thus winning by a score of 18 to 12. The evenness of the contest rendered it decidedly exciting, but the game was, on the whole, one of the poorest displays of the season, the nines being equally bad in fielding. Geo. Wright was the weak point on this occasion, while all the nine more or less went in for muffing, Schafer's third-base play being the only creditable display. The majority of the Atlantics' errors were chargeable to Burdock, Beavans and Dehlman, Ferguson and Barlow playing their positions in perfect style. Owing to the peculiar "fair-foul" style of batting adopted by both sides, but chiefly by the Bostons, the umpire was called upon to decide many close points, but he managed to keep his wits about him, except in one or two instances, where his decisions were decidedly damaging to the Atlantics' chances.

THE SCORE.

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Remsen, c. f.	1	0	1	0	G. Wright, s. s.	4	3	3	2
Burdock, s. s.	1	2	2	6	Barnes, 2d b.	4	6	2	1
Barlow, c.	2	3	5	1	Leonard, l. f.	1	3	2	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	0	1	14	0	McVey, c.	3	4	8	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	4	5	6	Spaulding, p.	2	2	0	2
Breitt, p.	2	3	0	1	Gould, 1st b.	2	2	12	1
Beavans, 2d b.	1	0	2	3	Schafer, 3d b.	0	1	4	6
Thake, l. f.	1	3	2	0	Rogers, r. f.	1	3	2	0
Worth, r. f.	1	1	1	0	H. Wright, c. f.	1	2	0	0
Total	12	17	33	17	Total	18	26	33	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	
Atlantic	1	5	1	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	—12
Boston	1	0	0	0	2	2	6	1	0	0	6	—18

Runs Earned—Atlantic, 7; Boston, 6.
Umpire, Mr. Hatfield, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

Today Mutual vs. Haymaker, on Union Ground.

The Mutuals and Atlantics play to-morrow at the Union Ground.

THE ERIE FIRE.

Examination into the Cause of McCarthy's Death.

The Jersey City Fire Commissioners yesterday commenced an investigation into the cause of the death of Engineer J. W. McCarthy, who died from injuries received at the fire at the Erie repair-shops, on Wednesday last.

Patrick O'Brien, a reporter of the *Herald*, was called upon to testify in regard to the accident, but admitted that the article which he wrote was only upon hearsay.

Engineer Kehoe being sworn, denied the hearsay statements which were published by the *Herald*. John Hogan testified that no one expostulated with the Chief Engineer, so far as he heard, concerning the danger from the wall which afterward fell. Several others gave similar testimony.

The investigation was adjourned to this morning and additional witnesses subpœnaed.

President Gregorey stated that the Board intended to attempt no whitewashing, that every effort would be made to secure all possible evidence and make the investigation complete.

The remains of J. C. Crosby, the carpenter who was burned to death, were yesterday removed by his friends to Chicago, his former home.

A Long Island Editor Attacked by a Conductor.

Yesterday afternoon a most cowardly attack was made on the editor of the Long Island *Review*, H. W. Love, by three employes of the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The attack was made in the house of the editor, the three men having rushed into the house unknown to its occupants. The principal in the affray was Conductor Whidden, some strictures on whom had appeared in the *Review* of that day. He was protected and aided by two Irishmen, one a brakeman on the road, and one employed as a driver on the Flushing and North-side express, which is owned by the railroad. The two Irishmen held Mr. Love while Whidden struck him about a dozen blows in the face. The affair occurred in the presence of the ladies of the family, and ended before aid could be summoned. On leaving the building Conductor Whidden exclaimed that the railroad authorities had promised to back him up in the affair, and would spend $1,000 to protect him from punishment. Before entering the house the three ruffians entered the saloon and screwed up their courage with copious drafts of whisky.

Scrip Certificates.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company has given notice that the installment remaining unpaid upon the scrip certificates is required to be paid upon the 1st day of August next. Upon payment of said installment and upon surrender of the scrip certificates, full paid scrip certificates will be issued. If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease. The call of scrip certificates will be discontinued Aug. 1. Contracts in scrip notices after that date may be settled with scrip certificates fully paid with stock.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	69	82	81	78
Stand of Bar. in inch	30.00	30.00	..	29.92

Hygrometer at noon, 72.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 72°; 6 A. M., 73°; 9 A. M., 77°; 12 M., 83°; 3 P. M., 86°; 6 P. M., 84°; 9 P. M., 79°; 12 P. M., 75°. Average temperature yesterday, 78½°.

Assignments of Police Surgeons.

By action of the Board of Police, the following assignments of Surgeons to the several districts will go into operation on the 1st day of August:

District 1, Surgeon Hutchinson, Precincts and Squads First, Third and Twenty-seventh; 2, Orton, Second, Fourth and Twenty-sixth; 3, Saville, Seventh, Tenth and Thirteenth; 4, Maclay, Eleventh and Seventeenth; 5, McDonnell, Fourteenth, Twenty-fourth and House of Detention; 6, Howe, Ninth and Twenty-eighth; 7, White, Eighth and Fifteenth; 8, Purdy, Nineteenth, Nineteenth Sub and Court Squads; 9, Henry, Twenty-ninth S. S. S. and Mounted Squad No. 1; 10, Freligh, Twenty-fifth, Sanitary and Detectives; 11, Waterman, Twenty-second and Thirty-first; 12, Thomas, Twelfth and Twenty-third; 13, Rodenstein, Thirtieth and Thirty-second; 14, Steele, Eighteenth and Twenty-first; 15, Pooler, Fifth and Sixth; 16, Beach, Sixteenth and Twentieth.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"ONE WIFE" AT THE OLYMPIC.

Last night was presented to a fair-sized audience an adaptation from the French play of "La Princesse George," by Dumas fils. The leading rôle is sustained by Miss Charlotte Thompson with considerable earnestness and vigor, and Mme. Ponese's careful and ladylike acting lends dignity to a caste which sadly needs it, and is otherwise hardly above mediocrity. The lateness of the hour compels us to defer till another occasion the more extended comment which "One Wife" calls for, not so much from its own merits, which are few, as on account of that whereof it is disagreeably significant. For the present we shall only say that it is a play which, as given at the Olympic, no pure-minded woman can listen to which not even any pure-minded man should care to hear. It is unclean and vulgar to a degree unusual even in a "modern society play," and its uncleanness and vulgarity are not redeemed by a single stroke of wit or humor. It is false in art and morals alike, and if it were not for the palpable absurdity of the assertion, we should say that its production is a disgrace to the New-York stage. It is at least a play that we very much regret to see on the stage of any respectable theatre, and which our readers will find neither profit nor interest in seeing. We subjoin the caste of "One Wife:"

Mrs. Vandyke	Charlotte Thompson
Mrs. Hoffman	Miss Lizzie Price
Mrs. Vanzandt	Mme. Ponisi
Mrs. Worth	Miss Jennie Clifford
Mrs. Don Platt	Miss Nellie Jones
Mrs. De Pyester	Miss E. V. Proudfoot
Rosy	Miss Nina Varian
Mr. Vandyke	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Mr. Hoffman	Mr. Theodore Hamilton
Mr. De Winter	Mr. A. D. Bradley
Mr. Adams	Mr. Augustus Pitou
Victor	Mr. Vining Bowers
Mr. Worth	Mr. F. A. Tannerhill
Mr. Harland	Mr. L. S. Steele

WOOD'S THEATRE.

"Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," a drama which attracted large audiences when played at one of our Broadway theatres, was produced at Wood's last evening, with Mr. F. S. Chanfrau in the title role. The piece depicts with considerable power the rough out-of-door life of the South-west, with its hunting scenes, poker playing, duels, &c., amid which are introduced some smart dialogue and telling witticisms. The play has been put on the stage with considerable care, the scenery, mechanical effects and illusions being quite new. At the matinées "Red Jack" and "Easy Shaving" are given.

Sir John Rose and the Treaty of Washington.

From the London Times United States Correspondent, July 10.

The arbitration is now expected to proceed harmoniously, and too much commendation cannot be given to Lord Granville and Secretary Fish for persevering in the negotiation, in spite of clamor, delay and misunderstanding, until it was brought to a successful termination. While the Ministers are to be praised for their success, the public ought also to recognize the great service done in this long and vexatious negotiation by two gentlemen not directly connected with either Government, but who devoted much time and trouble to reconciling the differences between them. Sir John Rose, of London, and Mr. L. P. Morton, of New York, rendered most valuable assistance in this matter, keeping up an almost constant communication by cable; and while each had at his side influential coadjutors, yet the value of their individual efforts is appreciated at Washington, as it must also be in London. Sir John Rose, it will be remembered, came to America over a year ago on a special mission from the English Government, which resulted in the formation of the Joint High Commission, with the subsequent negotiation of the Treaty of Washington, which his efforts this year have done so much to save.

How the Editor of the Sun Evades Justice.

From the Newark Evening Courier.

Our readers have not probably forgotten the libel suit against Charles A. Dana, editor of the New-York *Sun*, instituted by Mr. William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia. In the above paper several months since appeared articles relative to certain alleged frauds in connection with the Treasury Department of Pennsylvania, implicating, among others, in their preparation, Hon. Wm. A. Kemble, of Philadelphia, the President of the People's Bank. Libelous in its character and outrageous, Mr. Kemble would not suffer them to pass unnoticed. As proprietor and editor of the sheet that published them, suit was brought against Charles A. Dana, and being shrewdly arrested in West Philadelphia while en route to New-York, he was taken before an Alderman and compelled to give bail for his appearance to answer the charge of libel in the sum of $5,000.

When the case was called Mr. Dana did not put in an appearance, save through a New-York attorney, and, notwithstanding the strenuous and somewhat impudent endeavors of this gentleman, the bail was forfeited. The sequel was the obtaining of a judgment in the matter, and upon this judgment the money has been paid in—by somebody—by Mr. Dana himself, or by Mr. McCandless, whose name also is upon the bond.

And now comes the action of distribution of the funds through an auditor appointed by the Court, which takes place on the 24th inst., in the presence of all parties interested. Under the statute laws of the State out of the forfeited recognizance must come:

First—The cost of the proceedings upon the recognizance.

Second—A reasonable compensation for the person, his agent or attorney who prosecuted the case; and

Third—So much of the residue as will pay the amount of damage sustained by reason of the libel.

Then whatever amount may be left goes into the treasury of the city.

The President at the Republican National Committee Rooms.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, was on duty yesterday at the Head-quarters, Fifth-avenue Hotel. He received a large number of gentlemen anxious to ascertain and communicate news about the prospects of Republican success in November. The intelligence naturally imparted was of the most satisfactory character. The chances of Grant and Wilson's election appear to be increasing daily, and the reports of party organization troughout the country indicate that so solid a front will be presented to the opposition that they will not only be defeated but completely routed when the decisive day arrives.

Letters from discharged soldiers, accepting invitations to the Pittsburg reunion, strongly indorsing President Grant, and from other sources, giving encouraging news for Republicans, continued to pour into head-quarters yesterday. A dispatch received from Senator Abbot, in North Carolina, was as follows:

"Prospects flattering. If fraud can be prevented, result certain."

About 6 P. M. President Grant, accompanied by his son, Frederick Grant, recently returned from Europe, visited Mr. Chandler at head-quarters, remaining there only a few minutes. The President left the City in the evening train for Niagara. Among other visitors who called were Col. J. H. Pratt, member of Congress from Virginia; Mr. Wm. Shaw, Gen. Prince, Col. Kilbourne Knox, Mr. Scroggs, editor Atlanta *Whig*, and Judge Lareréna, of Georgia.

A Cheerful Neighbor for Young Widows.

From the Boston Transcript, July 27.

A friend in the country has an observatory on the top of his fine, elevated mansion, in which he has placed a telescope of power enough to command a very extended view, and here in this perch after dinner he smokes his cigar and enjoys the panorama. Some time since he thoughtlessly directed the tube toward the house of a delightful young widow, living some miles away in the valley below, and was pleased to see her sitting on her door-step seemingly unemployed. Taking out his watch, he was about to take a mental memorandum of what he saw and tell her of it when they met next, but the pleasant picture was so changed in a moment that he concluded to say nothing about it for the present. Another friend, of the sterner sex, just then drove up, jumped from his carriage, threw his arms where they were most wanted, and kissed her. The engagement was not long after announced, but great caution is commendable in telescopic neighborhoods.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

How New-Jersey Stands.

A gentleman who, the Trenton *Gazette* believes, has had better opportunities to learn the political sentiment of the people of New-Jersey than any other man, and has fully availed himself of them, informs that journal that the result of his observations from Sussex to Cape May is, that ten Democrats will refuse to vote for Greeley to every Republican that votes for him.

Georgia Democrats Against Greeley.

A correspondent of the Savannah *News* gives the following respecting the influential Georgia Democrats named: "I was informed this evening that Judge A. R. Wright, of Rome; Gen. L. J. Gartrell, of Atlanta, and other equally prominent Democrats, are about to take the stump against Greeley. It is said that they will not advocate the election of Grant, but will urge the Democracy to keep away from the polls, and let the election go by default."

Another Old Democrat for Grant.

George Becker, who has been for twenty years a leading and influential lawyer and Democrat, and is well known throughout Broome, Schoharie, Delaware and the adjoining counties, has published a long letter, in which, as a Democrat, he gives his reasons why he cannot support the Baltimore ticket. The Albany *Journal* says it is a strongly-written and impressive document, and it will be read with interest and profit by the thousands of Democrats who sympathize with Mr. Becker in the present crisis.

The Wisconsin Press.

Three of the Democratic newspapers in Wisconsin utterly refuse to support Greeley and Brown. They are all old papers, and are edited by men who have always been Democrats, and have exerted much influence in their party in the localities in which their papers are published. The number of Anti-Greeley Democratic papers, not only in Wisconsin, but in other States, will probably be increased before November. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to know that not a single Republican paper in Wisconsin has gone over to Greeley.

Murderers of a Times Correspondent at Work for Greeley.

The Louisville *Commercial* says: "Robert Lawrence Ames, agent and correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was hung at Lone Jack, Jackson County, Mo., Oct. 17, 1862, by a Committee of thirteen, selected for that purpose by some undefined organization. It is believed that two members of that Committee are now advocating within our State the election of Horace Greeley. One member of the Committee is engaged on a prominent Greeley journal, and the other is about to take the stump, and will, we hear, address an audience here at an early day.

Straight Democratic Convention in Illinois.

A call is published for a Convention of the True Democracy of Pike County, Illinois, who are opposed to the nomination and election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency of the United States. The call says: "All persons that have heretofore acted with the Democratic Party, and who are opposed to the base surrender of our time-honored principles, which were trampled under foot at Baltimore, by vile demagogues and political tricksters, are invited to take part in the meeting. We are not only in favor of the great principles taught by Jefferson, Jackson, and Douglas, but are unalterably opposed to casting our votes for the original expounder of Abolitionism and vile slanderer of Democracy and Democratic principles—Horace Greeley."

Grant in Ulster County.

The Ellenville *Journal* publishes a call, signed by more than 300 voters of that town, for a Grant and Wilson meeting there on Thursday, and says that it embraces a large proportion of those heretofore prominently identified with the Republican Party, together with a generous sprinkling of Democrats, who decline to have any part in the corrupt bargain consummated at Baltimore. The *Journal* also contradicts stories of the Greeley organs by saying that the names of William H. De Garmo, of Ellenville; William A. Rice, of Glenwild, and John H. Divine, of Sullivan, were all used by the Greeleyites without authority. The first named was paraded, against his positive prohibition, as an officer of a Greeley Club, and the other two were attached to calls for Greeley meetings, when they both intend to vote for Grant.

Senator Schurz and His Friend.

The following is from an article in the *Evening Post* of yesterday upon the recent speech of Senator Schurz:

"We cannot help regarding such expressions as these as an indication of the way in which even in well-balanced and cautious minds that dangerous plant known as enthusiasm may be made to grow in the course of a campaign. We first endure, then talk the matter over quietly, and at last 'indorse.' The history of Mr. Schurz's connection with the Greeley movement is pretty well known. The nomination at Cincinnati so disgusted him that for some weeks he took no part in the canvass, letting it be generally understood that if any third candidate could be put up he should not consider himself bound to support the Cincinnati nominations. The Fifth-avenue Conference was held and he had already made up his mind that no third candidate could be nominated, and that he must support Greeley as a 'choice between evils.' He then took the stump, and in his first speech he expressed his opinion of Mr. Greeley quite openly. In North Carolina, however, he has become almost silent on that subject, and dwells on the necessity of securing a 'good man's' or 'best man's' government through the election of the Cincinnati candidate. If Mr. Schurz thinks that is the kind of government that the success of Mr. Greeley will introduce, there was no reason for his ever being disgusted with the nomination. As his enthusiasm grows, we may, perhaps, have toward the end of the campaign, instead of the half hearted and coldly logical arguments with which he began, a real out-and-out glowing eulogy of the honest simplicity, the brave magnanimity, the sturdy good sense, and so on, of our later Franklin."

How is This?

The Chicago *Evening Journal* commends to the sober consideration of those German and Irish voters who are being "roped into" the Greeley meshes the following: "A New-Yorker," the *Journal* says, "now a well-known resident and merchant of this city, informs us that in 1856 he was a member of the first Know-nothing Council formed in the City of New-York; that the question of securing a newspaper organ came up; that a committee was appointed on this subject, and that at a meeting of that Committee, at No. 68 East Broadway, over a drug-store, Horace Greeley was personally present, and submitted a proposition to make his *Tribune* the organ of the Know-nothing Party of New-York if they would pay him $36,000. Our informant, who is as reliable a man as can be found in Chicago's business circles, stands ready to prove his statement should Horace have the hardihood to question it."

Golladay for Greeley.

Congressman E. J. Golladay, of Tennessee, supports Greeley for the Presidency, and has recently been telling his constituents why. We quote a few sentences from his speech. He told his hearers "That Greeley would do for the Democratic Party of the nation what Gratz Brown did in Missouri, Senter in Tennessee, and Walker in Virginia. In accepting Greeley, the Democracy had not abandoned their principles, and, in adopting their platform, they had not ignored their record in the past. They recognized the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments as an existing fact, in the same sense that we recognize that Cain killed Abel, and that Judas betrayed Christ. The Democracy did not believe they were just, or constitutionally adopted. He said Greeley best suited the South of any man in the nation. He had done more and was willing to do more for her than any other man could. Greeley, at the outset of the war, was in favor of letting the 'wayward sisters depart in peace,' and, afterward, went single-handed and alone to meet our commissioners in Canada, to treat for peace. Not a Democrat in the North dared go with him, or manifested any desire to go. He was then in favor of paying the South for her slaves, and I believe he is still. He went on Jeff Davis' bond, while not a Northern Democrat so much as lifted a finger for his release. He immediately advocated universal amnesty, and opposed the execution of any Southern man for treason. He had denounced in bitterest terms the carpet-baggers, and called them the plunderers of the South. He is one of us."

The Campaign in New-Jersey.

New-Jersey will vote this Fall on Tuesday, Nov. 5, for nine Presidential Electors and seven Members of Congress. The latter will be elected in the districts as created by the last Legislature, as follows:

1.—Camden, Salem, Gloucester, Cumberland, Cape May.
2.—Atlantic, Mercer, Burlington, Ocean.
3.—Middlesex, Monmouth, Union.
4.—Somerset, Warren, Hunterdon, Sussex.
5.—Passaic, Morris, Bergen.
6.—Essex.
7.—Hudson.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* of Saturday evening says: "Of these, the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth will probably return Republicans, and the rest Democrats. The Democracy will, however, endeavor to win some of the others by supporting Greeley Republicans, and in return expect to have the nominees for State Senators from Essex, Camden and Salem, although it is stated that a Greeleyite Republican will be nominated in the latter county. State Senators will be elected in Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Monmouth, Salem, Somerset, Union and Warren, to succeed Messrs. Bettle, Taylor, Hopkins, Conover, Belden, Corle, Wile and Bird—4 Democrats and 4 Republicans. Eight Republicans and five Democrats hold over, rendering it necessary for the Republicans to elect three of the eight to retain the Senate. These they are reasonably sure of in Camden, Gloucester, and Essex, and have hopes of gaining Somerset and Union, as well as retaining Salem. The entire Assembly will be re-elected. The last House stood thirty-four Republicans to twenty-six Democrats, and will not probably vary much from that next year—the Republicans having lost one member each in Camden, Burlington, Hudson, and Essex by very small majorities, and gained one in Hudson in a district usually Democratic. The Democrats will have to gain two Senators and five Assemblymen to secure control of the Legislature."

Democratic Newspapers Opposing Greeley.

We give below an incomplete list of Democratic newspapers which oppose the election of Horace Greeley as President of the United States. We shall add to the list from time to time as information reaches us. The names here printed will show how hollow are the pretenses of the Greeley organs that the Democratic Party is united for Greeley. Throughout the country there are hundreds and thousands of sincere and honest Democrats who think more of principles than of the spoils, and who will, therefore, never vote for Greeley. This is the list:

Atlanta (Ga.) Sun.
Buffalo (N. Y.) Post.
Brenham (Texas) Times.
Brockport (N. Y.) Democrat.
Chicago (Ill.) Times.
Camden (Ala.) News & Pacificator.
Columbus (Ga.) Sun.
Columbus (Miss.) Democrat.
Douglas County (Ill.) Democrat.
East Portland (Oregon) Democratic Era.
Eugene City (Oregon) Guard.
Greenport (L. I.) Republican Watchman.
Henderson (Ky.) Reporter.
Los Angeles (Cal.) News.
Linn (Mo.) Democrat.
Louisville (Ky.) Jeffersonian Democrat.
Morrisania (N. Y.) Journal.
Middletown (Del.) Transcript.
New-York Staats Zeitung.
New-Yorker Demokrat.
New-York Day Book.
New-York Freeman's Journal.
New-Bloomfield (La.) Democrat.
Norristown (Penn.) Defender.
Oil City (Penn.) Bulletin.
Philadelphia Democrat.
Port Jefferson (Long Island) Independent Press.
Prairie du Chien (Wis.) Courier.
Pottsville (Penn.) Standard.
Seymour (Ind.) Democrat.
Savannah (Ga.) News.
Stevens Point (Wis.) Pinery.
Terre Haute (Ind.) Journal.
Waukesha (Wis.) Plain Dealer.
West Chester (Penn.) Jeffersonian.

Fifth Ward Democrats for Grant.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Assembly District, last night, an organization was formed, to be known as the Fifth Assembly District Independent Democratic Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. The following officers were elected: Wm. A. Kavanagh, President; Thos. Murray, Secretary. The meeting being called to order, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The so-called representatives of the Democratic Party, assembled in Convention at Baltimore, have betrayed the trust confided in them by departing from all Democratic principles, and nominating the political trickster and office-seeker, Horace Greeley, for the high office of President of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as independent Democrats, who prefer principles to men, do unhesitatingly condemn their action and refuse to be bound by it.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our individual support to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who so gallantly led our armies on to victory, and cemented the States together in harmony and peace, who gave us a united and happy country while Horace Greeley was crying "Let the wayward sisters depart in peace."

Greeley's Friends in the Ninth Ward.

A small Greeley and Brown Campaign Club was organized last evening, at No. 10 Abingdon-square, in the Ninth Assembly District. On taking the chair, the President, a Mr. S. L. Macomber, delivered to the gathering a stereotyped, insipid harangue, wherein all the purposes of the new association, with the exception of office-seeking, were sketched. It was somewhat remarkable that while the speaker's worn-out eulogies of the Democratic candidates fell flat on the audience, his disrespectful allusions to Gen. Grant were received with hissing and open manifestations of disapproval.

The Orleans County Grant Club.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized in Albion, Orleans County, N. Y., about three weeks ago. It is now in a flourishing condition, having about 300 members on the rolls. The Club has built a handsome wigwam capable of accommodating nearly 1,500 people. The wigwam will probably be dedicated next week, when a pleasant time is anticipated. Orleans has nine towns, and has always given a Republican majority of from 1,200 to 1,500. The Republican defection has been very inconsiderable. The President of the Grant Club is Mr. John H. Jones, and among the prominent members are Ex-State Senator Daniel H. Cole, Ex-Speaker Pitt, and Mr. H. A. Gliden, Assistant Clerk of the State Senate.

The Greeley Club of the county is a small one, and its chief fugler is a Mr. J. H. Sickles. Ex-Judge Reynolds and Ben. Fields are also leading spirits. The strength of the Club is Democratic.

The Conference of the National Committee of the Labor Convention.

The proposed conference of the National Committee of the Labor Convention will probably be held at Germania Assembly Rooms today. A number of the members of the Committee have arrived in the City. President Chamberlin and the majority of those arrived are stopping at the Westchester House.

It is believed that there will be as large an attendance at the conference as there was at the Convention in Columbus, Ohio.

It is thought that the labor party will not nominate a Presidential candidate, but will send a delegation to Louisville in September, and unite with the "straight-out" Democrats in a platform mutually satisfactory. They may indicate, however, a preference for some one. President Chamberlin is in favor of making no nomination for President, but wants simply to form an organization for a campaign in 1876. A part of the Committee, it is understood, are in favor of Grant and others for Greeley.

Organization of a Jersey City Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

The Jersey City Republicans last evening organized a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. About 500 persons gathered at Cooper's Hall, on Newark-avenue, and addresses were made by Major Peloubet, Hon. D. S. Gregory, Judge Seymour and Mr. Lee. The Club was organized by the election of Hon. D. S. Gregory as President, Leroy Schermerhorn and Jacob L. Marinus as Vice-Presidents, John Creach as Secretary, and Mr. Douglass as Treasurer.

Who will be the Democratic Candidate for Governor?

Among those who are advocated in certain Democratic circles for the Gubernatorial nomination are Messrs. Sandford E. Church and Laurence J. Kiernan. Church's chances are thought to be the best in the country, and Kiernan, it is believed, would carry the Irish Catholic vote. Hoffman, it is said, would not stand a ghost of a chance with the latter, either as a candidate for Senator or Governor.

No Heart.

The Democratic head-quarters at the Spingler House are deserted every day. Yesterday the doors were closed at 6 P. M. The Democrats appear to have no heart for the work before them, and leave the working of the campaign entirely in the hands of the soreheads.

General Notes.

Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan, declines a nomination for re-election.

A vote taken on the Middletown way train on the Erie Road, on Saturday, resulted as follows: 65 for Greeley, and 96 for Grant.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is going to California, and will there labor for the Republican Presidential ticket.

The Saratoga *Sun* is authority for the statement that Chief Justice Church will not accept the nomination of any party for Governor of New-York.

A. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, who was a leader in the Cincinnati Convention, when it was possible to regard it as a sincere effort for reform, has declared for Grant and Wilson.

Local Notes.

Mr. Edward A. Willoughby was on last evening elected President of the Third Assembly District Republican Association.

The soreheads of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, held a mournful condolence last night, at Sawyer's Hall, corner of Fulton and Jay streets.

A meeting will be held on Wednesday next for the purpose of arriving at an amicable adjustment of the differences existing in the Third District Republican Association.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Fourth Assembly District met last evening at No. 68 East Broadway, Mr. Thomas H. C. Kinkaid, Vice-President, in the chair. After the regular routine business was transacted the meeting was addressed by Mr. Charles E. Abbott.

A spirited meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, of the Seventh Ward, was held last night at No. 68 East Broadway, Capt. J. G. Dowley, presiding. Among the matters discussed was that of a banner-raising, to take place shortly at the club-rooms. The banner will be a net one, and will cost several hundred dollars. Eminent speakers will be invited to address the meeting.

There was a meeting last night of the James O'Brien Association, held at corner of Fifty-third-street and First-avenue. It was largely attended by the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward. Some stirring speeches were made by prominent citizens of the Ward. There were about 100 members joined, and it promises to be one of the most flourishing organizations in the Ward.

A Grant and Wilson Club of the Eighteenth Ward held a large meeting at the New-York Assembly Rooms on Twenty-second-street and First-avenue. The meeting was addressed by Frank R. Purcell, and T. W. Kearney and Hon. Michael McKinney. This Club will hold another meeting on the 1st of August. All the Grant and Wilson friends are respectfully invited to attend.

A small number of Germans, calling themselves Conference Committees of the German Democratic Union General Committee, and the German Liberal Republican Central Committee, are at work at No. 146 East Fourteenth-street, every evening. The object of the meetings is to form a union organization for the organization and conduct of Greeley and Brown Clubs in various Wards. Dr. Theodore Mierson acts as Chairman. Names are being solicited to an address to be shortly issued to German voters.

The Twentieth Ward Brooklyn Regular Republican (Grant and Wilson) Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night, at the chapel No. 266 Cumberland-street, A. P. Higgins presiding, and John P. Wall Secretary *pro tem*. Owing to the large number present who desired to sign the roll of membership, the reports of committees were laid over. About fifty signed the roll. The association now numbers about 1,800 good and true men. The attempt to get up a Greeley Club in the ward has met with signal discouragement.

How the Tribune's Readers Will Vote.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a club of the New-York *Tribune*, numbering one hundred, taken at this office, and from as careful inquiry as can be made, not to exceed *four* of the entire club will vote for Greeley. "Straws show which way the wind blows."

W. P. S.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

Too Thin!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of today, in its "Campaign Notes," publishes the following: "Hon. David Comstock, Ex-President of the Village of West Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Perry Robinson, Excise Commissioner, and Hon. Stephen Shanahan, Superintendent of Public Instruction, support Greeley and Brown. A majority of 3,000 is predicted for the Liberal ticket in Albany County." The three individuals named are Democrats. "Dave" Comstock was never President of the village, but is a notorious bummer, who spends the greater portion of his time in the County Penitentiary. Robinson and Shanahan have been local officials, and for their "doings" last year as members of the Board of Excise have been indicted recently, tried and fined $250 each. The "Rag-tag-and-Bobtail Anybody-to-Beat-Grant Party" has no Republican names of consequence hereabouts on its muster-roll, while I know of several honest and conscientious Democrats who neither hanker after or support the "boiled crow" candidate. Yours, TRUTH.

WEST TROY, Saturday, July 27, 1872.

The German Republican Papers of Pennsylvania—The Tribune Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of yesterday publishes what it styles a correct list of the German papers supporting Grant and Greeley. In that list I find only three papers from this State purporting to support Grant. Allow me to add a few numbers to that:

1. Lancaster Volksfreund.
2. Doylestown Morgenstern.
3. Harrisburg Vaterlandswaechter.
4. Middleburg (Snyder County) Volksfreund.
5. Pottsville Amerikanische Republikaner.
6. Allentown Patriot.
7. Mauch Chunk Republikaner.

Besides these there is a German Grant paper in Easton, Penn., and I think in various other interior places of this State. Undoubtedly the *Tribune's* list is just as correct as to the other States.

Respectfully,
E. E. STUERZNICKEL,
Publisher *German Spectator*.

ERIE, Penn., Saturday, July 26, 1872.

The Illustrious Obscure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of this morning publishes a list of signers to a call for a Greeley Republican County Convention, to be held at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vt., Aug. 7, 1872. I have read over this list of 225 names very carefully in search of those whom a residence of more than twenty years in the section of Vermont referred to has taught me to recognize as the prominent, influential men of Franklin County. The only familiar names are A. O. Brainard, A. G. Safford and Henry I. Adams. Mr. Brainard I remember as a very respectable merchant, who resigned the Quartermastership of the Fifth Vermont Volunteers during the war, finding that position more difficult to discharge satisfactorily than the captaincy of a country store. He is an upright and honest man, but absolutely without the slightest political or public capacity. He is the *nominis umbra* of his brother, the late Lawrence Brainard, one of Vermont's most eminent dead of late years. Mr. Safford is a very young, very aspiring, but, as yet, not very eminent lawyer and politician, as all his best friends, let alone his foes, must in candor admit. Mr. Adams is an Ex-Assessor. These are the only names that I ever heard of before, and even these are not known outside of their county. St. Albans, in Franklin County, is where the offices of the Vermont Central Railroad are located, is the residence of Mr. John Gregory Smith, Hon. W. C. Smith, M. C. These distinguished names do not appear, and of the Bar of Franklin County, composed of men of ability and large political influence not a name is on this list. The Rip Van Winkles of the Green Mountains, have suddenly started from their Sleepy Hollows to sign this call, swearing that they have been Republican, but like Rip Van Winkle none of their worthy neighbors and friends can recognize them in their claimed character.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A Voice from Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the news of Greeley's nomination by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore flashes over the wires, it has become a topic of general conversation all over the continent. You can have no idea how every one seems puzzled at such an incongruous nomination—a sort of political calf with two heads and five legs. No wonder, therefore, if by general assent Horace Greeley is called here the "Hermaphrodite Candidate"—certainly a most appropriate name for such a political monstrosity. And, pray, what claim has Horace for the Presidency? Is it because he exhausts most elaborately the "billingsgate," or has his literary talent as the author of *What I Know About Farming* brought him so conspicuously before his fellow-citizens? How comes it that the man wishing to let the Union be dissolved could even find supporters among the so-called Reform Republicans? That the "Dog or Devil Democrats" will vote for Horace, I do not doubt. That part of the Democratic side is so deep in the mire that it cannot go further; but how is it about the respectable class of Democrats—and there are, surely, many such—are they willing to be dragged in the gutter by their leaders? I do not believe it; such a thing is impossible! To vote for such a political trickster as Greeley must be really too degrading for any decent Democrat. Mark my word for it, a reaction will soon take place. A large number of Democrats will abstain from voting, or they will cast their ballots for Grant—for the General whose victories re-established the Union, under whose Administration the national faith has been kept, our debt immensely reduced and under whom we have all enjoyed peace and plenty. The truth is simply we know that we have an honest man for President and in whom the whole nation can trust. Can any decent man vote for Greeley?

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

HANOVER, Monday, July 15, 1872.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, with a four-page supplement, making altogether twelve pages of reading matter, will contain a full report of SENATOR CONKLING'S GREAT SPEECH at Cooper Institute; Biographical Sketches of Presidents GRANT and LINCOLN; THE TRUTH AT LAST, being the official report of the rebel agent Greeley went to Canada to visit; Speeches of Senator Wilson and Secretary Delano in North Carolina, New Movements in Erie, the College Regatta, with the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

The Inimitable Combination of COCOANUT OIL, &c., in BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR has distinguished it the best of hair-dressings.—*Advertisement*.

This is Last Week. In this City, of Dr. B. C. PERRY, the noted dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., who cures with special prescriptions Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, and all Cutaneous Diseases of the Head, also Moth Patches, Freckles, Pimply Eruptions and Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face. The Doctor will positively close his office in this City next Saturday evening, Aug. 3, and make his annual visit to his Boston office, No. 5 Temple-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction in prices during Summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 912 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SANDS—ACKERMAN.—On Wednesday, July 24, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. T. Gallaudet, WM. L. SANDS to ROSALIE V. ACKERMAN, daughter of the late Geo. W. Ackerman, all of this City.

DIED.

APPLEGATE.—On the 29th inst., DANIEL H. APPLEGATE, in the 47th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Monmouth, N. J., papers please copy.

BURT.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday, 28th inst., WILLIAM E. BURT, aged 31 years, eldest son of Edwin le Burt, of Orange, N. J.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of his father. Trains leaves foot of Barclay-st. at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 27, MARY, widow of Francis Clarke, aged 60 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from No. 392 Degraw-st. (between Smith and Hoyt-sts.)

CASWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 28th inst., SOLOMON T. CASWELL, aged 67 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 Montague-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CORNISH.—On the morning of the 27th July, at his residence near Cheltenham, England, Capt. GEORGE B. CORNISH, formerly of New-York.

CHATTERTON.—At Jersey City, July 28, E. A., wife of Chas. M. Chatterton, in her 47th year.
Funeral Tuesday, July 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her residence, No. 100 Erie-st., Jersey City.
☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

EASTMOND.—On Sunday, July 28, 1872, CLINTON OSCAR, only son of Oscar and Sarah Eastmond.
Funeral from the residence of his grand-parents, Thomas and Mary Barker, No. 327 4th-av., at 1½ o'clock, Tuesday afternoon. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FLETCHER.—On the 24th, at Valley Stream, Long Island, of consumption, in the 35th year of her age, AGNES, wife of James Fletcher, and daughter of the late Robert and Jean Morris.

GRIFFIN.—At Summit, N. J., on Saturday, 27th inst., LAMBERT LOCKWOOD, aged 7 months, son of Chas. Francis and Elizabeth R. Griffin.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 71 West 45th-st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

HICKOK.—On the 27th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. H. Taylor, No. 142 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, HARRIET M., wife of Wm. Hickok, in the 59th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock on Tuesday, 30th inst.

HOPKINS.—On Monday, July 29, JENNIE A., eldest daughter of William O. and Margaret J. Hopkins, aged 7 years, 3 months and 23 days.
The funeral will take place on Wednesday, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, from the residence of her grandmother, Jane A. Welsh, No. 319 East 82d-st. Relatives and friends are respectively invited to attend.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, July 28, KATE, the beloved wife of Robert Lewis, aged 23 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Doric Lodge No. 280 F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence No. 409 East 118th-st., on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock.

LAKE.—On Monday, July 29, at his residence, No. 51 Morton-st., HOTCHKISS LAKE, aged 67 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 28, Mrs. MARY LYON, (relict of David Lyon, of this City,) in the 83d year of her age.
Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 37 4th-av., Brooklyn. Flatbush or Atlantic-av. cars from Fulton Ferry to 4th-av.

McLAUGHLIN.—On Monday, July 29, after a short illness, THOMAS McLAUGHLIN.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Palisade-av., near Jefferson-av., Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, July 31, at 1 P. M.

RUNK.—At Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., CLENNY CORYELL, infant daughter of the late William and Anna Rebecca Runk, aged 22 months.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandfather, W. N. Seymour, No. 158 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

READ.—On Sunday, July 28, after a painful illness, THOMAS READ, aged 44 years.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from his late residence, No. 48 Elliott-place, Brooklyn.

SEAL.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, July 27, 1872, ROBERT S. SEAL, only son of John H. and Annie F. Seal.
Funeral from the residence of his grand parents, Robert Thompson, Jr., No. 351 State-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SCHENCK.—On Sunday, July 28, JAMES W. SCHENCK, aged 62 years.
Funeral services at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STEVENS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, July 28, 1872, of cholera infantum, FLORENCE DE GUERRE, daughter of Edwin F. and Antoinette Stevens, aged 9 months and 3 days.

STODART.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 27, ADAM STODART.
The funeral services will take place at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TUCKER.—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Sunday, 28th inst., LUCY B., infant daughter of Stephen D. and Sarah A. Tucker, aged 6 months and 13 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 308 East Broadway.

VALENTINE.—On Sunday, July 28, at New-Rochelle, ANNA, widow of John Valentine, in her 81st year.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, James Morgan, at 1½ o'clock on Wednesday, July 31. Services in St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 3 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at New-Rochelle on arrival of 11½ o'clock train from 27th-st., New-Haven Railroad.

WORCESTER.—Monday, July 29, HORATIO WORCESTER, aged 68 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 39 Irving-place, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILCOXSON.—In Norwalk, Conn., suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. T. Cornwall, MARTHA GUION WILCOXSON, in her 32d year, widow of the late Col. Wilcoxson, of the late Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, July 30, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

"MANHATTAN WALTZ," by STRAUSS. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston and New-York, have purchased of me the sole right to publish the above waltz, as performed at the Academy of Music. The public are hereby informed that any other edition is unauthorized and fraudulent.

JOHANN STRAUSS.

Per A. WEBER, Agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers.
Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Prizes cashed and information given at
J. B. MARTINEZ & CO.'S, No. 10 Wall-st.
Box No. 4,685 New-York Post-office.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & LAMMIS, Tailors, No. 152 Nassau-st.

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
United States depot for political banners.
Portraits furnished to order, and sent to all parts of the United States.
T. W. THORPE, Manufacturer.
No. 139 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will raise a Grant and Wilson banner at their Head-quarters, No. 154 Franklin-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31. Several good speakers will address the assembly.
N. KINGSLEY, JR., President.
DEWITT BIRDSLEY, Secretary.
IRA A. WHITMAN, JOHN HAM, GEO. THOMPSON, } Committee.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB meet at Head-quarters, Nos. 189 and 191 Chatham-st. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
P. MACK, President.
WM. F. PORTER, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION Grant and Wilson banner raising, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Addresses by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Hon. GEO. H. SHARPE, Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER and others.
If the weather should prove unfavorable the next fair night.
GEO. F. MERKLEE, President.
GEO. W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits on hand at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Manuf'rs, 97 Duane-st., N.Y.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, [established 1847,] corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The quietness that has characterized the market for the past two or three weeks was undisturbed yesterday, Monday, July 29, no business of importance being transacted. At the Exchange, however, there was held, by Mr. B. P. Fairchild, a Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, of fifteen lots of land, located on Broadway or Kingsbridge road and on Post-avenue, they being formerly a part of the Dyckman estate. There were not many persons in attendance at the sale, but the prices realized were nevertheless good, showing a clear advance of about twenty-five per cent. above the sums they sold for at public auction about one year ago. George Putnam Smith, Esq., the referee, directed the sale, and Joseph Godwin, A. J. McCulloch and F. Riedel were the purchasers. The particulars in detail will be found below.

Today, Tuesday, July 30, the following property is to be sold, by order of the Supreme Court, at the Exchange:

By James M. Miller, under the direction of R. P. Hoie, Esq., referee, one lot and building, 25 by 102.2, situate on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue; also, Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee, one lot and buildings, situate on the south side of Fortieth-street, 283.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 16.8 by ½ block. Also, the three-story brick house and lot situate on the north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, 51.6 by 100.5.

By William Kennelly, Charles Price, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, 25 by 60.

Exchange Sales, Monday, July 29, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 lot, 25x125, Broadway, s. s., 75 ft. e. of Hawthorn-st.	$1,650
1 lot, 25x150, adjoining the above	2,005
1 lot, 25x150, adjoining the above	2,050
4 lots, each 25x150, Post-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorn-av.	2,700
4 lots, each 25x150, adjoining the above	2,640
4 lots, each 25x150, adjoining the above	2,620

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 27.

Boulevard, s. w. corner 131st-st., 24.11x100; Boulevard, w. s., 99.11 ft. s. of 131st-st., 75x75	$19,700
Madison st., s. e. corner Gouverneur-st., 41.4x72.7, C. and G., 4-5 part	16,000
31st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x94.7	7,900
31st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x94.7, Q. C., 1868	2,000
45th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.4, h. and l.	8,000
51st-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	7,625
56th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100, mortgages, $666	3,850
120th-st., s. s., 216.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 19.6x100.11, h. and l., mortgages $7,500	16,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner 67th-st., 100.5x75.5, hs. and ls., all taxes, assessments, &c., from 1871	125,000
1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 116th-st., 50.5x100	10,000

LEASE RECORDED.

78th-st., No. 117 East, 3 years, per year	$1,450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots. City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue. For sale, a two-story and French roof house, 22x30, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, marble mantles, extension 15x15, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-feet ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 157; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—IN THE CENTRE OF QUOGUE village, a farm of 130 acres, and the buildings thereon, consisting of a boarding-house capable of accommodating fifty guests; together with barn and out-buildings, all in good condition; said farm extends from Long Island Railroad to the ocean. For terms and other particulars apply to JOHN F. FOSTER, Quogue, Suffolk County, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE—For sale, buildings and property (four lots) of N. Y. R. R. Chair-works in Jersey City, corner Morgan and Washington sts.: engine, boilers, furnaces, stock, &c., if wanted. Apply on premises, or No. 55 John-st., New-York. Terms easy; little cash required. It is near the ferries and railroad.

FLUSHING. TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c.; on a macadamized street; price only $5,000; terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH.—PLOTS OF GROUND ON and near the sea for sale; also cottages. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Referee's sale in foreclosure.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—TERENCE McGUIRE against SEYMOUR A. BAKER and Malina S. Baker, his wife, Maria L. Andrews and Thomas H. Farrel.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 19th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street; and from said point, running easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, twenty-five (25) feet; then northerly one hundred feet ten inches to the centre of the block; then westerly, along the centre of the block, twenty-five feet; then southerly one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being more fully shown and described on a map, drawn according to a survey of Philip Milledoler's property, made by J. T. Bridges, City Surveyor, on the 20th day of August, 1828, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City of New-York, as lot three hundred and sixty-two (362.)

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.

Fine & Gallaher, Attorneys for plaintiff, No. 7 Murray-st.

jy16-2aw3wTu&Th

REFEREE'S SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ISAAC BERNHARD against MARGARET MONAHAN.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 29th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described premises: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of First-avenue, distant sixty (60) feet northerly from the north-westerly course of First-avenue and Sixty-first street, thence northerly along said northerly line of First-avenue twenty (20) feet, thence at right angles westerly and on a line parallel with Sixty first-street, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet, thence at right angles southerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet to the point of commencement."—New-York, July 13, 1872.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.

TOWNSEND, LEVINGER & WALDHEIMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 261 Broadway.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,

at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the premises known as

NO. 28 ANN-ST.,

belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being 25 feet front and rear, by 49 and 51.4 on the sides.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 2, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID PROPERTY ON VERPLANCK'S Point, Hudson River, WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The beautiful residence and grounds (about 112 city lots) of the late John Henry, Esq., five minutes' walk from the landing and one mile from depot, (Montrose Station.) Magnificent views, splendid orchard, graperies, &c.; fine brick mansion, 44 feet square; bath-room, coal-cellars, &c.; barns, carriage-house, stables, &c. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE.

The third great sale of lots on the Mickle estate, at Bayside, Long Island, will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 6. Particulars hereafter. Free tickets can be had on personal application at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PARTIES DESIRING TO RENT A handsomely furnished house, in a desirable location, for one or more years, to a careful tenant with a small family, with best references at a reasonable rental, will please address, with full particulars, JACKSON, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

LAST CHANCE, CLOSING OUT SALE AT BAYSIDE.

THE MANSION, OLD HOMESTEAD, AND THIRTY WATER-FRONTS. A FEW CHOICE LOTS LEFT. A FEW CHOICE LOTS LEFT.

SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED, third great day,
GRAND AUCTION SALE of lots upon the Bay,
AT LITTLE NECK, and seek o'er glen and highland,
No finer property is on LONG ISLAND.
THE MICKLE MANSIONS, both the new and old,
And all the charming grounds are to be sold;
With lots and water-fronts—all tastes to serve—
AT AUCTION WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.
A BAYSIDE FESTIVAL, great Summer sale;
With Johnson, "there is no such word as fail,"
And naught in language can so well express
Successful effort, like the word SUCCESS.
TWO BRILLIANT SUMMER AUCTIONS make him bold,
And so again announces, he will hold
Another SALE OF LOTS AND PLOTS, and fixed
The Auction day ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

TO BAYSIDE, FRIENDS, ONCE MORE TO BAYSIDE HIE,
With Jere. Johnson go, prepared to buy.
Those SPLENDID LOTS he offers on that day,
The FINEST WATER-FRONTS along the Bay.
Be wise in time, and ever keep in view,
Some millionaires were once as poor as you,
But shrewdly managed flowing wealth to reap,
By buying lots like these, when they were cheap.
The New-York Press, the smartest papers out,
Say, "Bayside buyers know what they're about,
For at the prices, lots like these, so near
To City Hall, must double every year."
Experience is as good a school as any,
But those who graduate are seldom many.
Be not among the foolish, who would lose
Their opportunity, when the chance to choose
Occurs; nor pay to landlords all your cash
For rooms in tenements, or the wretched hash
They give you in the New-York boarding-houses—
No homes for you, your children, or your spouses—
But come to Bayside with your little pelf,
And BUY A LOT, and OWN A HOME YOURSELF;
And you, who wander lonely by life's wayside,
SHOULD GET A WIFE, TO SHARE YOUR LOT AT BAYSIDE.
All prudent people, who need HEALTH AND REST,
Will find no place like BAYSIDE TO INVEST;
For BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, none compare,
And none for BEATTY HEALTH, or BALMY AIR.
In FIFTY MINUTES—FERRY TIME and all—
By CAR AND BOAT, you're at the CITY HALL;
Or if, by chance, your business is up-town,
At Thirty-fourth st. boats will set you down.
Remember well, ye prudent, wise and steady,
That SEVEN HUNDRED LOTS ARE SOLD ALREADY;
STORES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, and homes will soon surround you,
With all the luxuries of life around you.
Then come once more to Bayside, one and all,
Perhaps this is the "THIRD AND FINAL CALL,"
And ne'er a chance, so long as you may live,
To buy such lots, AT WHAT YOU PLEASE TO GIVE.
You'll have a jolly time and pleasant ride,
To entertain you—HARRISON, beside
GRAFULLA'S BAND—the finest Tent e'er seen—
While Weekes will serve A BANQUET ON THE GREEN.
So come with Johnson, and YOUR FORTUNES TRY,
AT THIS GREAT SALE, and mind, whate'er you buy,
That SEVENTY PER CENT. remains unpaid
Three years—by then your fortunes will be made.
COME ONE, COME ALL; the old, the young, and merry,
At James'-slip or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry.
The Time is 11 o'clock—and bear in mind,
That SHARP'S the word, or you'll be left behind.
Free Cards and information full and clear,
You'll get of

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

ON NASSAU-ST., AT NO. 25. All go for Tickets who desire to thrive.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 37 EAST 19TH-ST.; has all the modern improvements, and has just been put in order. For rent and permit, apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—VERY HANDSOME FRENCH flats corner of 43th-st. and 6th-av.; $45 and $60 per month. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT No. 153 West 28th-st.; contain all modern improvements.

FURNISHED.

TO LEASE, FURNISHED.—NO. 314 West 34th-st.; to a private family; rent, $2,500; is brown-stone, high-stoop, four-story; moderate size.

FINANCIAL.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT

70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box,*" which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; *consequently, the debt of the State cannot be increased*, except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by *special indorsement*, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1898. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,

Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad

(Milwaukee Extension)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

Issued on 110 Miles of Road from Cedar Rapids to Postville, Iowa.

The entire issue of bonds on the main line of the Burlington Road having all been sold, this issue of $2,200,000 on the Milwaukee Extension is offered to the public only on completed road.

The Extension opens direct communication from St. Louis and the Southwest to Milwaukee and the Lakes, and runs through one of the richest agricultural sections of the West.

The demand for this first-class security is constantly increasing, and it is expected that the entire loan will soon be absorbed.

Construction is progressing rapidly, and it is the intention to have the road completed in time to move the crops of the present season.

We confidently commend the bonds to the public as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92 1-2 and interest in Currency, at which they yield nearly 9 per Cent. on Investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1872.

During the month of August, 1872, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.

Thursday, Aug. 1—One Million.
Thursday, Aug. 8—Two Millions.
Thursday, Aug. 15—One Million.
Thursday, Aug. 22—Two Millions.
Thursday, Aug. 29—One Million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.

Wednesday, Aug. 7—Two Millions.
Wednesday, Aug. 14—One Million.
Wednesday, Aug. 21—Two Millions.
Wednesday, Aug. 28—One Million.

A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned trustees, care of R. S. Watson, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THYER,

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1872.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 633, IN THE NAME of SARAH E. SHARDLOW, for TWENTY (20) SHARES of the stock of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York; the transfer of the same has been stopped. Any person finding the certificate will please return it to the Ninth National Bank, No. 407 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000 to $75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20 to 25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,
BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York,
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, **AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.**

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, July 22, 1872.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 1872, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At **85** per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, July 24, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed from July 27 to July 31 inst., both days inclusive.

Certificates of full stock, in lieu of scrip certificates, are now ready for delivery.

Per order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

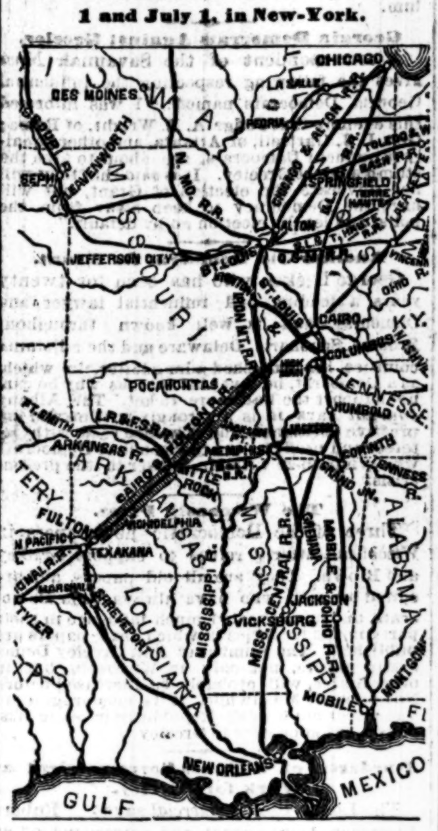
CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND

LAND-GRANT BONDS,

DUE 1891, IN GOLD.

Interest 7 per Cent., Gold, Payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York.



THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the main artery for travel across the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD, and under the same management. It will connect the ST. LOUIS roads with the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD and the TEXAS system of roads. Its length is 301 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It passes through the most thriving counties and the capital, LITTLE ROCK. The LAND GRANT of 1,926,409 acres "is one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress." The whole road is being rapidly built. Sixty miles are now completed; 160 miles will be finished in October, when trains will be running from ST. LOUIS to LITTLE ROCK. The first mortgage bonds, $8,000,000, are the first lien upon the road, rolling stock and lands, and are recommended as a safe investment. The officers are:

THOMAS ALLEN, St. Louis, President.
H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, Treasurer.
W. R. DONALDSON, St. Louis, Secretary.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:

GEORGE CABOT WARD,
WM. T. BLODGETT,
WM. H. SWIFT,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
H. M. ALEXANDER.

The Union Trust Company Trustee of the Bonds.

Owing to the great demand for these bonds the price is now 92½ and accrued interest in currency. Only a limited number remain unsold. The Company reserves the right to still further advance the price at any time.

H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.

Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the installment remaining unpaid upon the scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said installment being thirteen and one-third per cent.) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY,"

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $93,933,040, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,096,200—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873	$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,162,200 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1885	958,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	343,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1892	33,000 00
Total	$3,096,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 30-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

CITY STOCKS FOR SALE.

(7s.) Sevens of 1885 at 104 and accrued interest.
(6s.) Sixes of 1905 at 97 and accrued interest.
(7s.) Sevens, Prospect Park, due 1917, 104 and interest.
(7s.) Sevens, Jersey City Sevens, due 1892, at par and accumulated interest.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

LOST—COUPONS NUMBERED 11, 12 AND 13, for $35 each, on bond numbered 7, for $500, of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, payable at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. A suitable reward will be paid by the Ninth National Bank.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

WESTCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., JULY 17, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

Payable on and after Aug. 1, at the branch office of the Company, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Cash Capital, - - $200,000 00
Cash Assets, - - - $577,831 37

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., 180 Chatham-square, junction Mott and Worth sts., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1872	186,251
Total	$386,251

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both payable Aug. 1, 1872.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 23, 1872.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	215,000

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1872.

(Signed,) JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books, for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates, will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.

J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL CO., FOOT OF WEST 24TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1872.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable at the Office of the Company, on and after Aug. 1, 1872.

CORNELIUS DOYLE, Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872.—A DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent. will be paid to shareholders on and after 1st of August next. The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO HON. JOHN HUMPHREYS, OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the honorable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to make a just and equitable appraisement of the cash value of the several interests of each and every owner of the real estate and the improvements thereon in squares Nos. 687 and 688, after having subscribed the oath required, and having duly notified the parties concerned of the time and place of the meetings, (those failing to appear are noted on the plats,) and having personally inspected the premises, they have the honor to submit the following papers, marked A, B, C,* and D, as their report, observing that the several divisions of the real estate, varying from the original plan of the squares, are marked thereon in red lines and figures.

Given under our hands and seals.

SAM. BACON, [SEAL.]
JOHN C. HARKNESS, [SEAL.]
J. C. McKELDEN. [SEAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1872.

D.—*Amended report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise squares Nos. 687 and 688.*

Square No. 687.	Square feet	Value per foot	Value of lot	Value of improvements	Total	Name of owner or agent.
Lot No. 1	3,900	$2 25	$8,775 00	......	$8,775 00	William Hickey's heirs.
Lot No. 2	5,447	2 00	10,894 00	......	10,894 00	Bank of Washington.
East part of lot No. 3	2,465	2 00	4,930 00	......	4,930 00	Philips' heirs.
West part of lot No. 3	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	$3,000	9,214 00	W. W. Corcoran.
East part of lot No. 4	3,414	2 00	6,828 00	4,500	11,328 00	S. S. Randall.
West part of lot No. 4	2,800	2 00	5,600 00	2,500	8,100 00	F. A. Stratton.
Lot No. 5	6,243	2 00	12,486 00	......	12,486 00	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 6	6,243	2 00	12,486 00	7,300	19,786 00	Thomas Scrivener.
Lot No. 7	6,214	2 00	12,428 00	6,000	18,428 00	Charles Ewing.
Lot No. 8	5,572	2 00	11,144 00	10,000	21,144 00	William F. Hickey' heirs.
Lot No. 9	5,447	2 00	10,894 00	20,000	30,894 00	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, agent.
East part of lot No. 10	1,950	2 50	4,875 00	......	4,875 00	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, agent.
West part of lot No. 10	1,950	2 50	4,875 00	10,000	14,875 00	Robert Brown's heirs.
West part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	......	2,707 25	Dorsey's heirs, B. Peyton Brown, agent.
Part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	......	2,707 25	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, agent.
North part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	......	2,707 25	Robert Brown's heirs.
South part of lot No. 12	767	1 75	1,342 25	......	1,342 25	Robert Brown's heirs.
Part of lot No. 12	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	......	2,707 25	Robert Brown's heirs.
Part of lot No. 12	2,320	1 75	4,060 00	......	4,060 00	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, agent.
Lot No. 13	3,900	2 50	9,750 00	4,000	13,750 00	Thomas Scrivener.
Lot No. 14	5,457	1 50	8,185 50	......	8,185 50	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 15	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	......	8,358 00	Bank of Washington.
West part of lot No. 16	4,093	1 50	6,139 50	1,500	7,639 50	William Wurdeman.
East part of lot No. 16	2,121	1 50	3,181 50	} 5,000	11,543 00	Rudolph Petersen.
West part of lot No. 17	2,241	1 50	3,361 50			
East part of lot No. 17	3,107	1 50	4,660 50	12,000	16,660 50	Ammon Green.
Lot No. 18	5,347	1 50	8,020 50	3,800	11,820 50	C. H. W. Meehan.
Lot No. 19	6,214	1 50	9,321 00	3,000	12,321 00	C. H. W. Meehan.
Lot No. 20	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	......	8,358 00	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 21	5,447	1 50	8,170 50	......	8,170 50	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 22	3,900	2 00	7,800 00	11,000	18,800 00	Mary Arnold.
Lot No. 23	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	15,000	22,425 60	Rezin Beck's heirs.
Lot No. 24	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	......	7,425 60	William Hickey's heirs.
Total			$228,817 95	$118,600	$347,417 95	

SAM. BACON,
JOHN C. HARKNESS, } Commissioners.
J. C. McKELDEN.

* A and B are plats of the squares, and C is the evidence taken by the Commissioners—Clerk.

D.—*Amended report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise squares Nos. 687 and 688—Continued.*

Square No. 688.	Square feet	Value per foot	Value of lot	Value of improvements	Total	Name of owner or agent.
Lot No. 1	3,900	$2 00	$7,800 00	......	$7,800 00	James Adams.
Lot No. 2	5,447	1 50	8,170 50	$5,500	13,670 50	Joseph Saxton, Wm. A. Saxton, agent.
Lot No. 3	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	1,500	9,858 00	Martin King's heirs.
Part of lot No. 4	2,987	1 50	4,480 50	4,000	8,480 50	James Adams.
Part of lot No. 4	2,987	1 50	4,480 50	7,000	11,480 50	John C. Fitzpatrick's heirs.
Part of lot No. 4	239	1 50	358 50	} 7,500	15,879 00	Frederick Steinle.
Lot No. 5	5,347	1 50	8,020 50			
Lot No. 6	5,347	1 50	8,020 50	......	8,020 50	Casparis Brothers.
Lot No. 7	6,214	1 50	9,321 00	4,500	13,821 00	John Coyle's heirs.
Lot No. 8	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	......	8,358 00	John Coyle's heirs.
Lot No. 9	5,447	1 50	8,170 50	......	8,170 50	Martin King's heirs.
Lot No. 10	3,900	2 00	7,800 00	6,000	13,800 00	Martin King's heirs.
South part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	......	2,707 25	Martin King's heirs.
Part of lot No. 11	3,094	1 75	5,414 50	500	5,914 50	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 12	3,094	1 75	5,414 50	900	6,314 50	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 12	750	1 75	1,312 50	......	1,312 50	J. F. May.
Part of lot No. 12	357	1 75	624 75	......	624 75	Daniel and Mina Schulz.
Part of lot No. 12	446	1 75	780 50	......	780 50	Stewart's heirs.
Lot No. 13	3,900	2 50	9,750 00	6,000	15,750 00	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 14	2,619	2 00	5,238 00	2,500	7,738 00	J. F. May.
Part of lot No. 14	1,257	2 00	2,514 00	1,500	4,014 00	Daniel and Mina Schulz.
Part of lot No. 14	1,570	2 00	3,140 00	2,000	5,140 00	Stewart's heirs.
Lot No. 15	5,572	2 00	11,144 00	25,000	36,144 00	Casparis Brothers.
Part of lot No. 16	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	300	6,514 00	Florine Hitz.
Part of lot No. 16	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	250	6,464 00	Casparis Brothers.
Part of lot No. 17	3,121	2 00	6,242 00	2,000	8,242 00	William Costin's heirs.
Part of lot No. 17	3,121	2 00	6,242 00	3,500	9,742 00	Mrs. J. B. Gardner.
Part of lot No. 18	100	2 00	200 00	......	200 00	Mrs. J. B. Gardner.
Part of lot No. 18	3,021	2 00	6,042 00	4,500	10,542 00	Tims's heirs.
Part of lot No. 18	3,121	2 00	6,242 00	6,500	12,742 00	Robert Brown's heirs.
Lot No. 19	6,214	2 00	12,428 00	7,000	19,428 00	John Hitz's heirs.
Part of lot No. 20	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	3,500	9,714 00	Stanislaus Murray's heirs.
Part of lot No. 20	2,412	2 00	4,924 00	......	4,924 00	Frederick P. Stanton.
Lot No. 21	5,447	2 00	10,894 00	150	11,044 00	Frederick P. Stanton.
Lot No. 22	3,900	2 25	8,775 00	2,000	10,775 00	Frederick P. Stanton.
Lot No. 23	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	3,500	10,925 60	S. C. Busey.
Lot No. 24	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	......	7,425 60	James Adams.
Total			$226,860 70	$107,600	$334,460 70	

SAM. BACON,
JOHN C. HARKNESS, } Commissioners.
J. C. McKELDEN,

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN SPECIAL TERM, JULY 17, 1872.

UNITED STATES, EX RELATIONE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, *vs.* SQUARES SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN, SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT, WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. } No. 242, District Court Docket.

The Commission appointed by the Court to appraise the cash value of the lots in said square, and to ascertain, as far as they could, the owners thereof, and report the same, having this day filed in open Court their report, as amended, showing the number of square feet in each lot, with the value by the square foot, and the aggregate amount thereof, together with the value of the improvements, and the owners thereof, as far as ascertained; and said Commission having also filed the testimony taken by them, it is ordered that all parties and persons interested in the premises file in this Court, by or before Monday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1872, exceptions to said report, or the same will be ratified and confirmed.

It is further ordered that publication of said report, as amended, be made in two newspapers in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and in one in each of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the publication to be twice a week for ten days.

D. C. HUMPHREYS, Justice.

A true copy. Test:

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 15, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business July 2.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst., and be opened 2d August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 13th day of July inst., after which and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order. WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1872.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 3, to Aug. 1, 1872. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railroad, First Mortgage, Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1872.

COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 160 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. declared payable on demand.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, ON the Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, on and after that date.

WM. R. HAMILTON, President.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON THE Midland Pacific Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, on and after that date. B. E. SMITH, President.

STATIONERY.

WM. P. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-book Manufacturers and Printers, No. 97 Thompson. Account books made to order.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK,

Will pay,

ON AND AFTER AUG. 1,

THE 38TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,

At the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositors, and be entitled to interest the same as a deposit.

N. B.—Money deposited up to Aug. 5, will be entitled to interest from Aug. 1.

WM. MILES, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. **396** and **398** CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per Cent. interest on **$5** to **$5,000.** ASSETS, **$10,358,279 88.**

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from August 1.

Assets .... $2,766,214 68 | Surplus $215,995 81

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE against CHARLES A. BUDDENSIEK and Doris, his wife, Cora Gaultier, William F. Reilly, Frederic Muller, John Haden, Samuel Wilson, William Winans, Jacob L. Downing, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry American, Albert G. Havens, Jonathan N. Havens, Gustavus A. Sturtzkober, George Graf, Melancthon F. Schureman, George H. Schureman, S. A. Woods, Adolph Klaber, Patrick Moran, Abraham J. Charles, Garret D. Lozier, David Wooding, Charles Ruff, Michael Geiser, Adam Wagner, Charles Pfeiff, Joshua S. Peck, John C. Wandell, Phillip Muller, Robert Spreaton, Edwin A. Bradley and George C. Currier.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on July 12, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 11 Wall-st. in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1872.

JAMES E. WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Wall-st.

jy23-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE GROCERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against C. C. LIMA and WILLIAM FITCH, defendants—Summons—For a money demand on contract—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 1 College-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand three hundred and twenty-two dollars, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 24, 1872.

STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 1 College-place.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 29th day of June, 1872.

STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

jy1-1aw6wTu*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED.

In a machine (iron) manufacturing business which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 5,067, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Aug. 3	Caledonia	July 31
India	Aug. 10	Olympia	Aug. 7
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 21
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Aug. 28
Europa	Sept. 7	Assyria	Sept. 4

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:

CALEDONIA, July 31.
OLYMPIA, Aug. 7.
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20, North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
China...Wed'sday, July 31	Calabria...Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia...Wed'sday, Aug. 7	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba...Wed'sday, Aug. 14	Batavia...Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia...Wed'sday, Aug. 21	Algeria...Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java...Wed'sday, Aug. 28	Parthia...Sat'day, Aug. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP China embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC....Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC....Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC....Aug. 24, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.......ROUSSAN...Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.......DALLE....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE....Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin....$125 | Second cabin....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.......Thursday, Aug. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Aug. 10, 9 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.......Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Thursday, Aug. 22, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Aug. 24, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

HOLLAND, BRAGG..Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P. M.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wed'sday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage....$75 and $65, currency
Steerage....$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 4th. (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be the 5th.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 11th; due at SAVANILLA on the 15th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 22d.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., 88 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE......Aug. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN......Aug. 14, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......Sept. 4, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM......Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR......Oct. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman..Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken......Friday, Aug. 30

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Aug. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, Aug. 8.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 15.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 29.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INCREASED SERVICE, commencing Aug. 10, 1872.—The departures of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer from New-York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be tri-monthly, leaving New-York the 10th, 20th and 30th of every month. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

S. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.
Send for circular.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to J. N. SCHAU, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, formerly Warring's Military Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys. Grounds extensive, (five acres,) rooms large and airy; instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue. Begins Sept. 16. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to

CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn; by Flatbush-avenue cars, and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children reopens on Sept. 17, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts, 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE —For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 9. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALLY, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL —Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J.

J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, New-York, will commence its sixteenth year Sept. 26, 1872. For full information, send for catalogue. Address D. C. VAN NORMAN, No. 17 West 42d-st., New-York.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.
Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.
Circulars sent on application.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.

French language of the school. Opens MONDAY, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at

SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Union-square,
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, New-York.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $330 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A select family school for twenty-five young ladies.

C. G. HAZLETINE, A. M., Principal.

McCULLUM INSTITUTE, MOUNT VERNON, N. H., comprising two departments, a seminary for young ladies, and a department for fitting young gentlemen for professions and future usefulness. Location healthful and beautiful; advantages superior. Fall session commences Sept. 2.

Address GEORGE E. DEAN, President.
Or, Mr. GEORGE W. McCULLUM, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

BURLINGTON COLLEGE—PRESIDENT, Right Rev. W. H. ODENHEIMER, D. D.; Rector, Rev. FRANCIS J. CLUE, D. D. The next term will open Sept. 30, 1872. A few pupils will be received for Summer work, fitting for college classes. For terms of admission address the Rector, Burlington, N. J.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—THE annual course of instruction in this School commences on the first TUESDAY of September. For circulars, address ISAAC EDWARDS, Esq., Albany, N. Y.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D. D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY JUST GRADUATED from Tilden Seminary, Lebanon, N. H., desires a situation to teach the English branches in some family, school or seminary; highest references given. Please address, appointing interview, PENFIELD, Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

A LADY WHO HAS TAUGHT SOME years would like to make an engagement to teach either the English branches or Latin, French and drawing. Address J. L., Springfield, Mass.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE wishes to teach in some academy. Address Box No. 159, Flushing, Long Island.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PRIVATE teacher of Spencerian penmanship; also, one for Latin. Address, with lowest terms, BEGINNER, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mitchells and A. B. Crane, No. 92 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1872.

CLARENCE G. MITCHELL, JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER, } Executors.
jy9-law3m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. FURNISS late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob D Vermilye, one of the subscribers at the Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of June, 1872.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Executors.
jy2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN VAN AUKEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of S. Burkhalter, No. 188 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of July, 1872.

STEPHEN BURKHALTER,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
Executors.
jy23law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 94 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of February, 1872.

J. A. ROOSEVELT, Executor.
f20-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABNER L. ELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of February, 1872.

RICHARD PATRICK, HORACE S. ELY, } Executors.
f13-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DENHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty-third-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1872.

SAMUEL F. JAYNE, Executor.
f6-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John S. Hunt, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 Genesee-st., in the City of Utica, Oneida County, N. Y., on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated Utica, the 11th day of March, 1872.

WARD HUNT, JR.,
mh12-law6mTu Executor of John S. Hunt, dec'd.

FREELAND, A. M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of A. M. FREELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 438 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1872. SOPHIA FREELAND, Executrix.
my14-law6mTu*

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.

155 Chatham Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NO. 1 WEST 29TH-ST., CORNER BROADWAY—Elegant rooms, first-class table and attendance at very low prices; board per week for gentleman and wife, $25 to $40; transient, $3 per day; lodging, $1 per day.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 443 WEST 23D-ST.—LONDON TERrace; City and country combined; elegant rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 146 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR LEXington-av.—With or without board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, nicely furnished rooms; reference required.

NO. 34 WEST 9TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent to a few gentlemen nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., two desirable rooms, back parlor or second floor and upper front; board if desired; family small; best references required and given.

NO. 14 WEST 13TH-ST., FRONT AND back room, on second floor, with board; $16 for the front and $14 for back room.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen; also hall room; terms low. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

NO. 163 EAST 32D-ST.—FURNISHED room to let; privilege in parlor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,

Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,

FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.,) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound. LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT.—Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Remsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

NEVERSINK HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J., Charles V. Berner, Proprietor. Families accommodated with board on reasonable terms; boats and bathing for boarders free of charge.

Parties supplied with meals and refreshments at all hours. Board per week, $10 and $12.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

RIVERSIDE ON THE SOUND.—BEAUtiful sea-side residence for sale; eleven rooms; all modern improvements; $8,000; others. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

RUSKS' SUMMER RESORT—SITUated among the Catskills, Hunter, Greene County, N. Y. JAMES RUSKS, proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD AT MRS. STRATTON'S, EAST Hampton, N. Y.—Terms, $7 to $12. First-class table.

HIGHLANDS, MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—Private board at A. R. HIELD'S, not far from Thompson's dock; terms moderate.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!

OFFERED BY
CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos in from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $650. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Stodart, Worcester, Bacon & Raven, &c., $250, $175, $125, $100. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 105 4th-av.)

AT HAINES BROS., NO. 27 UNION-square—Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivalled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented.

N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT CHICKERING SEVEN octave rose-wood piano, nearly new, rich tone and finish, at a bargain, for cash, at BATTERSON'S storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO MASTER BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW CAPITOL FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HARTFORD, Conn., July 15, 1872. }

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 1st day of September, 1872, for the erection of a State-house, at Hartford, Conn., in conformity to the plans and specifications made by R. M. Upjohn, architect.

The plans and specifications can be consulted at the Senate Chamber, in the State-house at Hartford, or at R. M. Upjohn's office, Trinity Building, New-York City, on and after July 23, 1872. A proper person will be in attendance at each place to exhibit them.

Separate bids will be received for the mason's work, carpenter's work, stone-cutter's work, and iron work, these four departments, taken together, to include all minor ones, and to constitute, when executed, a complete and finished building. Each bid must be accompanied by a satisfactory bond for not less than fifteen thousand dollars, with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, conditioned that the bidder will accept and sign the contract which may be awarded him, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioners for its faithful performance.

The Commissioners very much prefer to contract for the entire building with one party, or with parties contracting and dealing jointly, as one, with the Commissioners. They will, therefore, receive single bids for the construction of the entire building. All such bids must be accompanied with the written guarantee of two persons satisfactory to the Commissioners, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give a bond, satisfactory to the Commissioners, in the sum of $200,000, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the contract—such bond to be executed at even date with the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, under the direction of the Commissioners, for all work executed, but a reservation of ten per cent. will be made in each case until the completion of the building.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids as they may judge the interests of the State shall require.

Every bid should be addressed "To the President of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a State-house at Hartford, Hartford, Conn."

MARSHALL JEWELL,
WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN,
WILLIAM H. BARNUM,
WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
HENRY P. HAVEN,
} Commissioners.

PROPOSALS

FOR ROCK EXCAVATION AT THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 3, 1872. }

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on Aug. 24, 1872, for the prosecution of the work of rock excavation at the Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River. The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. All information can be obtained at this office.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Prosecution of Work of Rock Excavation at the Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River," and addressed to

J. N. MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY'S PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Pony 14½ hands high, 6 years old; flowing mane and tail; warranted sound, and kind in all harness; can be used by the most timid lady; will stand by the steam cars; with basket phaeton, and harness, and canopy, from best City makers; has been used but a very short time; sold only on account of sickness. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS—THE largest and finest assortment of carriages and harness in the City, comprising Ham's patent landaulet, landaus, victorias, ladies' phaetons, buggies, &c., at reduced prices for thirty days.

HAM'S, 4th-st. and Broadway.

CARRIAGES.—IMMENSE STOCK. REDUCED PRICES. Every style now in use, and all at reasonable prices. Several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages. Manufacturers' Union Carriage Repository, No. 638 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22, 1872. }

Sealed proposals to furnish materials for the several Navy-yards for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 19th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

Printed schedules, in which the materials and articles required are embraced, with form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the Commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Pay-master nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sending the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope, nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself, according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them.

No bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona-fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

Under the provisions of the second section of the act, approved March 3, 1863, the offer of any person who, as principal or surety, has not filled his contract for 1871-'72 will not be received.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid, and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Pay-master's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to use the printed envelopes, furnished by the Bureau, indorsed thus: "*Proposals for classes Nos. (name the classes) for the Navy Yard at (name the yard.)*" "To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department, Washington, D. C."

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Pay-master of the station designated in the contract, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 3, Yellow Pine Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hard-wood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Molding and Fire-sand and Fire-clay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig-iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron-work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 30, Semi-bituminous Broad-top Coal, (at Mare Island only;) No. 31, Cooper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4 Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Fire-wood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery.

The following are the classes, by their numbers and letters, required at the respective navy-yards and naval asylums:

KITTERY, ME.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 32.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 32.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 31.

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 32.

LEAGUE ISLAND, PENN.
Nos. 5, 6, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 24, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21.

NORFOLK, VA.
Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 31, 32.

PENSACOLA, FLA.
Nos. 1, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 32.

MARE ISLAND, CAL.
Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 30.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEERS,
KEOKUK, Iowa, June 27, 1872. }

Sealed proposals in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., Aug. 20, 1872, for the labor and material required for the completion of the first or lower lock, and the construction of the middle lock of the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids. The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Copies of specifications, blank forms for proposals and guarantee, and all information can be obtained by personal application at this office.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for labor and material for the locks for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

(Signed,) JOHN N. MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer in charge and general Superintendent U. S. Improvement Des Moines Rapids.

OFFICE A. C. S.,
PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y., July 26, 1872. }

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M. Aug. 26, 1872, for supplying the Sutler's Department with the following named sutler's stores, viz.:

Mess pork, 5,802 pounds; breakfast bacon, 75 pounds; flour for issue, 24,819 pounds; flour for officers, 1,764 pounds; beans, 820 pounds; rice, 924 pounds; coffee, green Rio, 1,943 pounds; coffee, green Java, 450 pounds; black tea, 100 pounds; brown sugar, 3,137 pounds; vinegar, 200 gallons; soap, 1,217 pounds; salt, 1,049 pounds; black pepper, 59 pounds; smoked beef, 10 pounds; mackerel, No. 1, 200 pounds; sardines, 48 boxes; tomatoes, 420 cans; vanilla flavoring extract, 48 bottles; vermicilli, 12 pounds; green corn, 36 cans; lard, in 5 pound packages, 150 pounds; fresh pine-apple, 48 cans; codfish, dessicated, 20 pounds; dried peaches, 100 pounds; lobsters, 12 cans; dried apples, 200 pounds.

JOSEPH KEEFFE,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., A. C. S.

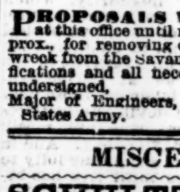
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1872. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 27th day of August prox., for removing eight (8) or nine (9) cribs and (1) wreck from the Savannah River, Georgia. For specifications and all necessary information apply to the undersigned, Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway,



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which, after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES GERLACH, SON OF THE late Dr. Charles Gerlach, of Baltimore, Md., or his lawful heirs, are hereby, in the name of his sister Amalie Gerlach, requested to report his whereabouts to FERDINAND MAASBERG, No. 35 Emma-st., Chicago, or HANAH GUELDENER, No. 58 North Liberty-st., Baltimore.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A FORTY-HORSE POWER steam-engine in working order. Apply to Superintendent of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, corner 43d-st. and 6th-av.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE VOKES.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
Last times in New-York of the
WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY,
Last times in New-York of the
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Every evening this week the delightful Comedy, KIND TO A FAULT, with its GREAT CAST. MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 2½ o'clock. Box-office open from 8 to 4. NO FREE LIST.

MONDAY, Aug. 5, Miss Rosina Vokes will appear as Nan in Buckstone's farce, The Good for Nothing.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

in the new Society Play, from the French of Dumas,
ONE WIFE,
ONE WIFE,
with a carefully selected cast.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor.........J. KOCH

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASANT, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M. and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

A SPECIAL BOAT will leave Pier No. 28 North River at 11 o'clock A. M., on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, and on the TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY following, connecting at Sandy Hook with SPECIAL TRAIN for the race-course, returning immediately after the races are over. Fare for the round trip, including admission to the course, $2 50.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY —NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9.00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9.40 P. M.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:55 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.
RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.
From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway. C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 6:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., Waretown via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 6:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips or boats, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.
F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via South Norwalk.

A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.
LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, fifteen years; benumbing application. Beautiful teeth $1; set, $10. Plumpers for hollow cheeks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SCHRAIDT, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Louis Schraidt, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of July, A. D., 1872.

WM. WAKE,
NATHANIEL LOCKWOOD, } Assignees.
ju16-law3w-Tu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GOTTLIEB SCHOTT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 9th day of November, 1871.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Gottlieb Schott, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
jy30-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.: At Newark, on the 20th day of July, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM O'LEARY, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad-street, Newark, N. J.
jy23-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 15th day of July A. D., 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of NATHAN H. DECKER, of Dracesville, in the County of Morris and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
jy16-law3wTu* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

SECOND WEEK OF
Miss LYDIA THOMPSON
And HER REORGANIZED COMPANY.
NEW FACES. NEW FEATURES.
In the Grand Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza of
ROBIN HOOD.
With New and Costly Costumes, Beautiful Scenery, Effective Chorus, and Corps de Ballet.

Robin Hood, alias Locksley....Miss Lydia Thompson
Maid Marian..........Mr. Harry Beckett
Baron Front de Bœuf..........Mr. Willie Edouin
Alice..........Miss Eliza Weathersby

Other characters by Miss Amy Sheridan, Miss Louise Beverly, Miss Camille Dubois, Miss Lily Earl, Miss Fannie Leslie, Mr. John Bryer; Musical Director, Mr. Michael Connolly.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

TODAY, AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
Thrilling sensation drama RED JACK.	The celebrated character actor,
Cast to the entire strength of the Company.	Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the American drama KIT.
Concluding with the laughable farce, EASY SHAVING.	The Arkansas Traveler, with a powerful cast.

RUBENSTEIN CONCERTS, STEINWAY HALL.—MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23. Debut in America of MR. ANTON RUBENSTEIN, MR. HENRI WIENIAWSKI.

MLLE LOUISE LIEBHART,
MLLE LOUISA ORMENI,
M. REMBIELINSKI..........CONDUCTOR

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,
The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Al any in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Fri., July 26.... 8:00 A. M.	Fri., July 26....12:30 P. M.
Sat., July 27.... 9:00 A. M.	Sat., July 27.... 1:00 P. M.
Sun., July 28.... 9:00 A. M.	Sun., July 28.... 2:30 P. M.
Mon., July 29....10:00 A. M.	Mon., July 29.... 2:30 P. M.
Tues., July 30....11:00 A. M.	Tues., July 30.... 2:30 P. M.
Wed., July 31.... 3:00 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1.... 6:00 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs., July 25..12:00 M.	Thurs., July 25. 6:30 A. M.
Fri., July 26.... 1:00 P. M.	Fri., July 26.... 7:00 A. M.
Sat., July 27.... 1:30 P. M.	Sat., July 27.... 8:00 A. M.
Mon., July 29.... 3:00 P. M.	Mon., July 29.... 9:30 A. M.
Tues., July 30.... 3:00 P. M.	Tues., July 30....10:00 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 1.... 6:30 A. M.	Wed., July 31.... 2:30 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTERN Queen for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 5 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580, laws of 1872, will meet at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen on TUESDAY, July 30, 1872, at 4 o'clock P. M., to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, with the following-named persons, to wit:

Contract No.
2062—Patrick Farley, Madison-av., sewers, between 74th and 86th sts.
2138—C. H. Green, President, 5th-av., Hamar wood paving, from 124th to 130th sts.
2101—C. H. Green, President, 128th-st., Hamar wood paving, from 2d to 6th-avs.
2137—C. H. Green, President, 46th-st., Hamar wood paving, from 4th to 5th-av.
2336—T. G. O'Brien, sewer in Hudson-st., between Bank and West 12th sts., and between Gansevoort and Horatio sts.
——Terence McGuire, regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flag, Madison-av., between 86th and 99th sts.
2042—J. D. Moore, regulating, grading, curb, gutter, and flagging, 113th st., 3d-av. to Harlem River.
2123—Rob. Cunningham, 66th-st., regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flag, 1st-av. to Avenue A.
2222—Michael Hayes, 83d-st., curb, gutter, and flag, 3d to 5th-av.
1945—B. F. Miller, North Moore-st., paving with Brown & Miller pavement, from West Broadway to West-st.
——J. L. Brown, 1st-av., regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter between 92d and 109th sts.
2221—Joseph Picard, 104th-st., regulating, grading, &c., 5th-av. to Harlem River.
——Patrick Farley, regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stones in 75th-st., between 5th av. and East River.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
D. R. JAQUES,
} Commissioners.
C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
JULY 29, 1872.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 20th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 9, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED,
WM. A. HERRING,
FORBES HOLLAND,
} Commissioners.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B, and No. 418 6th-av. Advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. The same bought and sold. A. LINDO, formerly with Herman Leopold.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Contributions Received to Date, $14,500 63.

The Newsboys to Go on their Picnic Today.

Excitement Among the Boys—A Gigantic Chowder—Progress of the Relief Movement—Comments by the Press.

Today the sixth TIMES excursion will take place, being exclusively for newsboys. Fully one thousand boys will go on this picnic. Through the kindness of Major Blunt, commanding the post at Governor's Island, we shall have the services of the United States band stationed there. The boys will assemble in the City Hall Park at 7½ o'clock, and they will be formed into three divisions and provided with banners. Each division will be distinguished by different colored ribbon badges.

The entire body will be under the chief command of Mr. Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Park-place Lodging-house. The first, or red division, will be commanded by Mr. Geo. Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house. The second, or white division, is to be commanded by Mr. John Gourley, Superintendent of the Eighteenth-street Lodging-house. The third, or blue division, will be under the command of Mr. Samuel Lovell, Superintendent of the Eleventh-street Lodging-house. Mr. Eli Trott, Superintendent of the Girl's Lodging-house, in St. Mark's-place, will act as aid to Mr. O'Connor. As soon as the Newsboys' Brigade is formed it will march out of the Park into and down Broadway to the Astor House, thence up Park-row and Chatham-street to Chatham-square, and down Market-street to the barge awaiting them. A committee of forty gentlemen, many of them contributors to the fund, will accompany the excursion and assist the TIMES representatives in carrying out the arrangements. Drs. E. Denison, H. E. Crampton and George Bayles will also go.

The party will embark on the barge Sarah Smith, at the foot of Market-street, East River, at eight o'clock, and proceed to Oriental Grove, on the Sound. The sharp appetite of the boys will be appeared as soon as they go on board with sandwiches, and on their arrival at the grove a chowder will be ready for them. To insure the success of this undertaking, seven skilled cooks were sent to the grove yesterday, with all the necessary ingredients and cooking utensils. To make a chowder for a thousand boys and fifty adults, the following articles of food are necessary: Thirty-three baskets of clams, six barrels of potatoes, thirty-six cans of tomatoes, sixty bunches of parsley, sixty pounds of salt pork, six barrels of pilot bread, two barrels of onions, ten pounds of butter, and several other articles in proportionate quantities. Lemonade will be served out as heretofore.

As there is a fine beach at Oriental Grove, the boys will have an excellent opportunity to indulge in bathing. A life-boat will be in attendance, in order to keep the youngsters out of dangerous depths.

Ten or twelve policemen will accompany the excursion. We do not apprehend the least trouble in the management of so large a number of boys, as they are all acquainted with the superintendents of the various lodging-houses and are under their control. The excursion party will return early in the evening, and the boys will march back to the City Hall, where they will be dismissed.

On Thursday next the "Stokes Excursion" takes place, when a large number of mothers and children will enjoy a pleasant trip up the Sound to Oriental Grove. Mr. Crossett on that day furnishes an extra barge at cost price, his own being all engaged, and makes no charge for the grove. The reductions made by this gentleman so far on barges amounts to over $300. Mr. John White furnishes our supplies at cost price, in addition to his contribution to the fund.

On Saturday the "Stock Exchange Excursion" occurs, when the Fifth Ward Police will furnish about 900 street children, who will visit Excelsior Park, on the Hudson River.

We received thirty-two additional subscriptions to the Children's Fund yesterday, amounting in all to the sum of $516 32, thus carrying the grand total up to $14,500 63. It is quite evident that the public coincide with our wish to make this fund a permanent one, and we hope to see contributions continue, in order that a good balance may always be in hand. Our system of relief for the sick and very needy is now in perfect organization and progress, and the work cannot fail to be successful. A correspondent, writing on the subject of a Permanent Fund, asks if we intend to continue the present system indefinitely. In answer to the question we can only say that as long as there is any necessity for relief, and enough money in hand to supply it, the TIMES corps of visitors will cheerfully continue their labors. Another correspondent suggests that colored children be included on excursions. It must be understood that colored boys and girls have been on all our excursions so far, and they will always be welcome. The only restriction we impose is that children must be under fourteen years of age.

The following were the contributions received yesterday:

New-Yorkers at Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., per Fred. R. C.	$131 00
Mrs. S. J. Z.	100 00
The Children of the Guests at the Highland House, (Garrison's, N. Y.)	79 00
Mrs. C. J. Ely, (Connecticut)	50 00
Union	20 00
Communion Alms Collection, Reform Church, (Flushing, Long Island)	16 22
Wilbur & Hastings	15 00
"For Johnnie's Sake"	10 00
Florie and Emmie, (Newport, R. I.)	10 00
Nemo	10 00
Little Pieue, Georgie, Alfred, Bertie, and a month old Baby	10 00
Minnie and Harry, (Englewood, N. J.)	10 00
"God Prosper It"	5 00
"Christian Sympathy"	5 00
R. F. W.	5 00
W. B. H.	5 00
James Davison (West Hoboken)	5 00
J. G.	5 00
Budge	5 00
John and Guilbert	4 00
Coal	2 00
Kittie	2 00
Ellie and Willie (Altoona, Penn.)	2 00
Sky Top	2 00
Bertie	2 00
W. C. H. D. L. M.	1 50
Z. Z.	1 00
Little Alice W.	1 00
Penalty of Smoking	1 00
Ed. C. R. per F. C. R.	1 00
West Washington Market	50
C. T. Arnoux	10
Total	$516 32
Previously acknowledged	13,984 31
Aggregate of fund	$14,500 63

Additional Relief to Poor Families—Visits to the Needy.

The TIMES representative yesterday visited the following cases, which had been relieved by the East-side District:

In the cellar, misnamed a basement, of a rear house of No. 3 Avenue D, the wife of G. K., late on Sunday night, became a mother. The husband, who is a metal and tin worker, was thrown out of work over two months ago by the strike, and although he had daily blistered his feet searching for employment, he had been unable to obtain anything beyond an occasional fifty-cent job. This did not go far toward supporting a wife, two children and himself. Knowing the trouble that was to come upon his wife, he sought daily, although in vain, for some other employment, but would neither beg of nor make known his desolate condition to his neighbors, and it was not until the last moment that he became aware that there was a TIMES Children's Relief Fund in existence. Learning that Dr. Crampton, of East Fourth-street, was attending the patients under that fund, he called at his office and asked if he would see his wife. When the doctor arrived at the house he was sadly pained to find that, although cleanliness was apparent, the only furniture in the place were two straw beds (on the floor) and a broken chair. There was no covering on either of the beds, and not a "stitch of clothing" for the expected babe; everything had to be parted with to get bread. Knowing there was no time to lose, Dr. Crampton sent around to his house for some clothing for the mother and babe, his wife furnishing the articles from her own wardrobe. The poor mother, yesterday, at the time of the visit, still lay on the floor of a dark back bedroom; measures were taken to supply her with a temporary bedstead in the front room, which was lighter, and had a better atmosphere, until something of a more permanent character could be provided. One good feature of this case is that the husband bears the reputation among the neighbors of being a very sober man, but, at the same time, very reserved. No one in the house even suspected that the family was in such a desperate condition, and perhaps never would have known it but for the birth of the babe. The entrance from the street to the rear house gives no indication of poverty.

On the second floor of No. 333 East Eleventh-street, in a tumble-down rear house, was found Mrs. K., a widow, with four children. For the past six months the mother has been afflicted with rheumatism, and confined to her bed. The family had been supported by the eldest boy, who sold buttons around the streets, perhaps making forty or fifty cents a day. The case was referred to Dr. Crampton, and nourishing food was supplied.

At No. 132 West Eighth-street, in the rear, the family of W. S. was found, with one child very sick. The husband seemed to have been unfortunate, but respectable. He said he merely wanted a doctor and medicines, but could not afford to pay for them. Dr. Crampton therefore prescribed for the child, and the TIMES representative gave the father directions how he could get food should he be unable to purchase it.

An Italian widow called at the office of the Superintendent of the East-side District, No. 327 Rivington-street, with a sickly child in her arms, requesting to see the doctor. She said she had walked from Crosby-street, but only required the medical assistance, which she got immediately.

The child of Mrs. G., No. 212 Third-street, was taken very sick, but as the father only earns about a dollar a day by carrying coal, and sometimes less, he could not afford to get a doctor. Medical aid and groceries were given her.

On the third floor of No. 242 Rivington-street was found the family of A. H., an educated German, who had been out of employment for some time. The family consisted of himself, wife, and two children. The eldest, seventeen months old, was ill, and the father had not the means to get a physician. The case was, therefore, referred to Dr. Lang for attention. The father, in a very modest manner, said he had been a merchant in Europe, but had been compelled by circumstances to come to America.

The following cases occurred in the West-side District: The great fire in Leonard-street yesterday showed the advantage of an organization like that inaugurated by the TIMES. As soon as the facts became known, a visitor from the St. John's Guild went to the various houses nearest the fire, to see if any of the children had been injured, or had been turned from their homes. The inhabitants of No. 20 Leonard-street had been compelled to leave the house. Among these was Mrs B., over ninety-two years old, and who had been bed-ridden for thirteen years. She had been taken to No. 14, and the shock had greatly disturbed her nervous system. Dr. Thurman was therefore informed of the facts, and prescribed in order to prevent entire prostration.

Another case was thus brought to light. J. C., residing at No. 135 Varick-street, had been employed at the sugar-house, but having been overheated a few weeks back had been compelled to remain at home. Yesterday morning he expected to resume his work, but the fire prevented it. Having a sick wife and child, he made an application at the office of the St. John's Guild, where he was immediately directed to Dr. Thurman, who furnished the necessary medical relief.

On the first floor of No. 64 Laight-street, J. Z. was very sick. His wife had supported him and children by washing. One of her little ones being also sick, she had little time to work. The case was referred to Dr. Thurman.

The child of Mrs. W., on the second floor of the rear house, No. 79 Charlton-street, was found sick, without the parents being able to provide a doctor. They said that "if they could only get one they would be able to do all the rest." Dr. Thurman was sent to them.

On the second floor of No. 105 North Moore-street, the family of J. B., father, mother and three children, were all sick. It is needless to remark that the suffering and destitution in this case were very great, and relief was at once supplied from the TIMES Relief Fund, in addition to the services of Dr. Thurman.

The case of A. S., of No 412 Greenwich-street, was one which had failed to receive earlier assistance, because the person who sent the note, calling our attention to the case, directed the visitor to No. 512, where no such person was known, either by name or description. In a back room, yesterday, a mother and two young children were found in a sickly condition. It appears that these children had none but the mother to look to for support, and this she had lately been unable to provide. Provisions were at once given to her, and Dr. Thurman directed to take charge of the case.

In this connection we must again call the attention to all persons, who send notices in writing to the Superintendents, of the necessity of being correct in giving the name and address, otherwise it will be impossible to supply the relief we are so anxious to furnish to all deserving cases.

New Cases of Distress.

Among the new cases of distress discovered by the TIMES reporter, one of peculiar interest is that of a woman, who was found walking in Nassau-street with an emaciated child in her arms, whose half-closed eyes and pallid countenance denoted extreme suffering. The mother was questioned by one of the reporters, and her pitiful story is one of the most touching yet described. The father of the child died about two years ago, and after his death the mother tried to support her little family of three children by going out for day's work wherever she could obtain employment. Few persons whose circumstances enable them to employ others care to endure the inconvenience of children being brought by their mothers who wash, scrub or chore about the house, and, as a consequence the women are obliged to depend upon the kindness of neighbors, with whom they can leave their little ones while they strive to earn bread. Under circumstances like these the mother of little Maggie left her child while she went to work, and the neighbor's children gladly welcomed the blue-eyed baby who was just beginning to use her tiny feet nimbly enough to tempt a race through the hall and out upon the narrow landing that skirted the stairs, when a fatal push from one of the little rompers sent Maggie backward down the stairs, where she lay a pale, corpse-like, shattered mass, and when the frighted mothers of other little ones essayed to lift the helpless burden, they found that all after-life to it would be a burden indeed, for baby's back was broken. When the frantic mother returned from her weary toil, the smiles and innocent prattle of boys contrasted so horribly with the dreadful appearance of her only girl that she hastily secured an asylum for them and gave herself up solely to the care of her sorely afflicted babe. For eighteen months she has watched beside the form of the little martyr first in Bellevue, then in Charity, then in the Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island, where to her other griefs was added the apparently total blindness of her child. From these institution she took her infant to the hospital in Lexington-avenue and Forty-second-street, where Dr. Knight's assiduous attention alleviated her suffering to some extent, and restored her sight. A fair trial was given the little patient here, but as no incurable cases can be kept in this hospital, Maggie was dismissed last week, and ever since last Thursday, her mother has wandered about the streets with the little cripple in her arms, and when the TIMES reporter found them yesterday, they had had nothing to eat since the day before. Their immediate wants were supplied without delay, and a reporter started with the mother to investigate the condition of her temporary home, but on the way the child begged so piteously for something cold to drink that the reporter took them into Dunnington & Enright's, where they were treated to all the ice-cream they wanted, free of charge. The little one suffered so intensely when swallowing solid food that the treat of ice-cream was one of the most grateful that could have been given her. From there to the dingy tenement in Pearl-street was but a few minutes' walk, and up the well-worn stairs, through dark halls, flanked by darker bedrooms, the party groped their way to a miserable bedroom in the back part of a tenement that justly deserves the appellation of pest-hole. All through the entries the eye failed to detect the offensive refuse that the nostrils tried in vain to ignore; but when the apartments were reached, both eye and ear received confirmation of all that the imagination had previously conceived, for garbage in every stage of decay was strewn about the floor, putrid meat invited the flies that swarmed about to concentrate their presence on the dirty table, and crying children stood and laid in wretched *abandon* upon the benches or floor. Here the mother and child abide until the same generous spirit that prompts such munificent aid to the little twins shall induce some other liberal hand to donate the means for placing the child in some hospital where the mother will not be obliged to give it her entire attention, but will be enabled to go out to service, and thus support herself and add to the comfort of her other children. The case was reported to Mr. O'Connor, and such relief given as is consistent with the object of the TIMES Fund.

Inhuman Neglect of a Sick Woman.

Emily Frances, formerly a domestic at the Delavan House, was a passenger on the Daniel Drew, on Friday night last, from Albany to New-York. Shortly after the boat started the woman was taken seriously ill and became unconscious. Some humane gentlemen sought the Captain, but he had disappeared, and the clerk of the boat refused to tell his whereabouts. There was no aid to be had for the poor woman, who had by this time become delirious, requiring the exertions of five men to restrain her. After some further negotiations, accompanied by threats, the clerk had the woman removed to a wretchedly-illuminated room below the water-line, where she would have perished, had not one of the passengers given up his state-room for her accommodation. Dr. Ross, of Christianstown, Va., who attended the case, stated that the woman had been drugged for, as he supposed, some infamous purpose. On the arrival of the boat at New-York the woman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where the physicians indorsed Dr. Ross' opinion. The passengers held an indignation meeting, and denounced the inhuman conduct of the officers of the Drew.

Comments by the Press.

From the Evening Mail.

The success of the TIMES in raising money for the purpose of giving excursions to poor children has been one of the most encouraging circumstances of the season. It shows how quick New-Yorkers are to respond to any legitimate appeal for their charity. The proposition made by the TIMES was one which everybody received with favor at once, and its fund has been daily rolling up until it now has about $14,000—an amount which we presume the originator did not expect would be reached. In fact, the money is coming in far more rapidly than it can be expended, and it now looks as though every poor child in the City would be offered the opportunity to get a breath of fresh air and a day's healthy delights in the country.

Such a sensible, spontaneous and well-directed charity is in itself something extremely pleasant to think about. It will, also, be a permanent blessing, for hereafter the excursions of the class that are now in progress will become regular features of the charity of New-York. This is not all. The attention of the well to do will be far more directed toward the poor children than it ever has been before. The regular institutions for the care and education of the children of poverty and crime will be more generally and generously supported. These future citizens will be reached by gentle, genial and elevating influences, and thousands will owe their reclamation to the charitable agencies that have been set in motion through these excursions of today.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

No better record or more touching tribute to the example set by the TIMES in inaugurating their poor children's picnics can be given than in the details of the excursion at Philadelphia on Saturday. The good people of our sister city have been generously kind in their subscriptions to the fund—over $7,000 in a few days—and a thousand or more poor children, with their nurses and parents, were made happy by the excursion to East Fairmount Park. We call attention to the picnic, as it shows clearly that the milk of human kindness is not altogether turned aside from the general composition of our city people, and that it only needs the starting, and the will to carry it out, to provide recreation to the deserving poor, and make them happy in a rational and proper manner. The excursions of the TIMES people are conducted by able and accomplished managers, and the figures in their account of receipts and expenditures show a fair surplus of funds to be applied to the cause of charity when the excursion season shall be over. A pleasant feature of these affairs will be the newsboy's picnic to-morrow. The little fellows who brave the rain-storms and the snow, and scorn the sun's heat in their hard work, are to reap the benefit of the day's charity under the care of gentlemen who know how to treat them, and what they best enjoy. The boys will start in procession from the City Hall Park, in three divisions, at an early hour, and march to their excursion barge at the foot of Market-street, East River, and proceed to Oriental Grove, on the Sound, for their day's enjoyment. There will be gladsome faces to-morrow, and the words of blessing to the Press of the great City will be silently whispered with their morning cries of the daily news; there will be a thousand happy hearts beating their thanks for the newsboys' picnic; and the record of New-York's charity is being printed in letters of golden promise for the success of an experiment which is a novelty in its way, but a grateful relief and blessing to those who are the objects of so appropriate and so effective a charity.

The Methodist.

The managers of the NEW-YORK TIMES are aiding, by their excursions given to the poor children of the City, in solving one of the most complex problems of our life as a community. Assuming that the chief need of our poor is fresh air, they have, through the aid of funds furnished by the benevolent, carried successive companies of little ones to convenient points in our vicinity, where shade and grass have offered every facility for recreation. Very properly, the children organized in schools have been first selected. These are under some discipline, and have teachers on hand to bear them company. The charitable labors of the TIMES are now, however, beginning to reach a lower level of our population. The trip of July 19, which was intended mainly for the Italian children belonging to industrial and other schools, was marked by the presence of a number of street-boys, who, after much solicitation, received tickets, and were allowed to go. They are thus described in the sober report of the TIMES:

> "It must be confessed that these boys, of whom there were hundreds around, were as unprepossessing in looks as in their conversation. It was not so much their clothes, though they were bad enough, as the bold, bad, sullen, lowering faces and the vicious eyes that met the gaze on every side. They were evidently from the very lowest stratum of the New-York poor, and it was sad to reflect that they had been ignored or overlooked by all associations. There were boys of nine chewing tobacco, expectorating freely, and cursing with all the readiness of confirmed rowdies, evidently suffering from insufficient food and bad atmosphere, pallid and sickly, yet defiant and reckless. They looked at the Italians with the bitterest contempt, and seemed to be proud of their dirt, their squalor, and their wretchedness."

We have been especially struck with the sobriety of the accounts of these excursions given in the TIMES, and, therefore, presume that the above is a plain statement of the facts. And the statement raises this question: "What are we to do with children of this class, who, according to the reports of Mr. Brace, number, in New-York, 50,000?" They are growing up to be criminals; as criminals they will be costly to the State. They will require police to watch them, Courts to try them, prisons to restrain them, and will deepen our sense of insecurity, which is already deep enough. If an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," we should take the undeveloped criminal in hand, and try to make him an honest man. Carlyle, in his *Latter-day Pamphlets*, mocks at the philanthropy which spends costly labor on those who have gone clean over to the devil, but neglects that other and larger class who are sorely tempted, but still keep the devil at bay. And in this Carlyle is right. It is a supreme folly to postpone remedial measures until vice has become a second nature.

There is no effectual remedy for these dangers short of compulsory education; and it is surprising, when the vital importance of education to American society is considered, that we are so slow to reach this obvious conclusion. Our permissive formula, "all children *may* be educated," should be changed to the imperative, "all children *must* be educated." The State must require all its children to be sent to school, and should enforce its requisition by making the possession of a certificate of attendance at school, up to a fixed grade, the condition of holding even the pettiest office. From the compulsory system of education the educational qualification for voting will readily come. The two belong to each other.

The TIMES merits the thanks of the people of New-York, for its practical benevolence. Its straightforward business methods inspire confidence. Every dollar received is acknowledged. As a consequence of this carefulness, the money flows in in increasing amounts daily. The experiment proves that wherever there is a wise plan, and an honest disbursement of funds, the people will give money freely for charity.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Daily Leader.

During the terrible hot days, July 1, 2 and 3, when hundreds were dying from the effects of the heat, and thousands of children were suffering agony untold in filthy, unventilated rooms in the miserable tenement-houses of New-York City, the editor of the TIMES made an eloquent appeal to the benevolence of the community in behalf of those poor little sufferers. The result of this appeal was that several thousand dollars were sent to the TIMES editor by kind people, with directions to appropriate the amount as he thought best for the relief of these children. The money was applied in getting up cheap excursions to the country, where they could breathe the pure breeze, and where many of them could see, for the first time in their lives, forests and green fields. In this way some three thousand children, including those of the Five Points House of Industry, were most pleasantly entertained. If all newspapers in large cities would follow the example of the NEW-YORK TIMES, what an immense amount of good would be accomplished.

From the Sunday-School Times.

The idea had occurred to one of the editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES that what was an old story to the children of the more affluent classes might be a rare treat to the poverty-stricken children who help to swell the number of our tenement-house population. The good news was circulated among the children of Worth-street, Baxter-street, and other dismal thoroughfares of that uncanny neighborhood, the Five Points; and at 8 o'clock on the appointed day nearly 600 boys and girls were at the House of Industry, on Worth-street, ready for a start. With a band of music at their head, and with flags and banners flying, the motley company marched to the ferry-boat and took passage by the Long Island Railroad for Mr. Lockwood's beautiful grove at Rockaway. On arriving at the grove they scattered themselves over its ample area, and amused themselves with swings, foot-ball, and other juvenile sports till the day was over. Their dinner was a bountiful feast of good things, plain and sensible, and was eaten with a most hearty zest. To take such children to see a sight of green fields, and to breathe a breath of fresh air, is a mission of love to God's poor. There is more real religion in it than in handing them barrels of tracts, or preaching them tons of sermons.

From the South-Side (L. I.) Observer.

* * * * * A still more useful and pleasing enterprise is that of the TIMES, in giving the poor children of New-York excursions to the country. The managers of that journal, pitying these poor children, who never before breathed the pure air of the country or saw its verdant fields and lovely groves, determined to do something for them. Subscriptions were requested, and the TIMES readers commenced forwarding sums of money to the office. Members of the staff of this paper are managing the business, and the delighted little folks are enjoying excursions to groves on Long Island, the first of these being to Rockaway. This is one of the most pleasing enterprises on record. All good men must delight in its success, and newspaper men will feel proud that this is their work.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Daily Commercial.

The City editor and reporters of the NEW-YORK TIMES have engaged in a most laudable work—that of organizing out-of-town excursions for the very poor children of that overcrowded City. The TIMES, some weeks ago, suggested that one of the most feasible methods of relief was to make excursions for them into the country, or to some pleasant beach on the sea-side. In response to this some persons offered money and asked the TIMES people to undertake carrying the enterprise into operation. This they consented to do, and proposed to organize some four or five excursions, at a total cost of about $1,500. But the subscriptions now reach four times that sum, the amount on Tuesday being $5,770 07, and it is likely that there will be a considerable number of excursions made. This is practical benevolence.

THE CONTRACT COMMISSION.

Examination of the Cases of John L. Brown, J. D. Moore and Others.

The Contract Commissioners held another public session yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the chamber of the Board of Alderman, present Commissioners Van Vort and Judge Sutherland. There was a large attendance of contractors and others interested. The time for which the Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature has nearly expired. The first cases on the calendar for the day were the contracts of the Nicolson Pavement Company for paving Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Madison avenues, and Forty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues. Mr. C. G. Waterbury, President of the Company, testified that all the work had been done and paid for except a small balance due. There being no objection the claims were passed and allowed.

The contract of John L. Brown, for paving, grading, regulating, curbing, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, was then re-taken up for further consideration. Dr. Witherill, Brown's partner, testified that $200,000 had been received on it, making about $350,000 altogether. Mr. Dearing, counsel for the property-owners, said he could produce witnesses to show that before Tweed personally gave Brown this contract he wrote to the Corporation Counsel to know if it would be legal to give it without receiving public bids, and notwithstanding the answer that it would not be, the contract was given to Brown. Some of the witnesses, however, were not present. He could also show that the prices charged were very high. A copy of the abstract of proposals for contracts from the Controller's office was introduced to prove that the average price for rock excavation was $1 61. The average for earth excavation was 45 cents, and filling, 45½ cents. At this rate the contract would equal $181,555, instead of $355,000.

John Coates testified that the flagging and curbing on Tenth-avenue were broken, irregular, of poor quality, and laid directly on the rock and clay, without sand or gritty earth. The street was graded over in parts, with rock projecting sometimes three inches. It is the worst street witness had ever seen.

Mr. Ryan, City Surveyor, corroborated in great part the evidence of preceding witness, showing Brown's non-compliance with the contract. The embankment had evidently been made by merely tumbling down the large rocks, without filling in with earth. There was no sand about the flagging, which was laid on rock; 1,800 flag-stones being deficient, and 800 broken. Other witnesses testified to the same effect. After hearing further unimportant evidence the case was adjourned.

The case of Terence G. O'Brien, for constructing a sewer in Hudson-street, between Bank and West Twelfth-street, and between Gansevoort and Horatio streets, was then called, but the witnesses being absent was adjourned.

The contract of J. D. Moore, for regulating, &c., One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River, was then taken up. Testimony has been given in this case before, and the only additional evidence produced was that the contractor was, at the time he received the award, Superintendent of the Cleaning of Markets. Counsel for the property-owners contended that as it is contrary to the laws of the City and State that any office-holder shall receive any contract for Corporation work, the defendant was guilty of a misdemeanor, and that unfair means had been used in obtaining the award. After argument the case was adjourned.

The case of John Pettigrew, for curbing, &c., One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, and that of Joshua D. Miner, for paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh avenues, were then examined and finally passed. The Commission will meet today at 4½ P. M.

Awards of Contracts.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has made the following awards of contracts for public works, proposals for which were opened on the 24th and 26th inst.:

Sewer in Washington-street, between Charles and Perry streets, to John H. McCarthy, for	$891 75
Sewer in Worth-street, between Baxter-street and Chatham-square, to C. P. Devlin, for	1,909 00
Sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to J. Mulholland, for	4,642 40
Sewer in Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to C. P. Devlin, for	2,987 50
Sewer in Eleventh-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, and in Fiftieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to E. A. Allen, for	8,130 00
Sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, to F. McCabe, for	1,567 50
Sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, to D. Crowley, for	901 00
Underground drains between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, to E. Bradburn, for	34,844 00
Underground drains between Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, and between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to E. Bradburn, for	25,519 00
Setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to J. Stewart, for	2,169 38
Regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to James Everard, for	6,790 20
Regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Eighty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Boulevard, to Daniel Tone for	30,960 25
Regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, between Boulevard and River Drive, to Daniel Tone for	24,745 08
Regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Twenty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to L. W. Johnson for	3,971 00
Paving Forty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to T. L. Butler for	7,417 50
Paving Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, to James Clark, for	6,571 00
Paving Twenty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to T. L. Butler, for	6,766 50
Paving Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Lexington avenues, to W. Williams, for	11,960 00
Paving Twentieth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, to T. W. Murphy, for	16,474 50
Paving Park-place, between Broadway and West-street, to T. L. Butler, for	9,504 00

Contagious Diseases.

The following is a comparative statement of the contagious diseases in this City for the past two weeks: Week ending July 20—Typhus, 2; typhoid, 7; scarlatina, 27; measles, 48; diphtheria, 5; small-pox, 8. Week ending July 27—Typhus, 4; typhoid, 8; scarlatina, 24; measles, 25; diphtheria, 8; small-pox, 14. Increase—Typhus, 2; typhoid, 1; diphtheria, 3; small-pox, 6. Decrease—Scarlatina, 3; measles, 23.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned at the foot of Bank-street, North River, yesterday evening.

Edward Driscoll fell overboard yesterday from an oyster-boat at the foot of Delancey-street, and was drowned.

Clara Miller, nineteen years, of No. 56 Barron-street, was prostrated by heat yesterday, in Ninety-second-street.

The Bloomingdale Liederkranz celebrated its sixteenth anniversary by a picnic at Elm Park, Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue, yesterday.

Owen Hardy, of No. 548 Tenth-avenue, was seized with a fit in Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, last evening, and injured his head by falling.

E. H. Hotchkins, formerly connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, has been appointed Treasurer of the Erie Railway, vice Watts Sherman, resigned.

John Ross, aged fifty-one, of No. 242 East Forty-seventh-street, while asleep at a window on the fourth floor of his residence, fell to the sidewalk and was fatally injured.

Orange H. Stevens was arrested yesterday by Detective Heidelberg, of the Central Office, on complaint of Hiram L. Tracey, of the Hoffman House, charging him with forgery.

The annual picnic of the Americus Coterie will take place at Excelsior Grove, on the Hudson River, on Thursday next. It is expected to be the most *recherché* of the season.

Michael Lunny, of No. 559 Greenwich-street, was yesterday committed by Justice Cox, for feloniously assaulting James Gracey, who lives in the same house with him.

B. J. Frye, who has been in custody on a charge of reusing canceled revenue stamps, was released yesterday by Commissioner Shields, there being no evidence to warrant a conviction.

The Mozart Maennerchor held a Summer-night's festival at the Rheinlust Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, yesterday, in which the members of the Mozart Verein participated.

Julius Frankel, a clerk in the employ of A. Zerban & Co., of No. 249 Broadway, was committed for trial by Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $800 worth of laces from his employer.

There was only one case of violation of the Excise law in Jefferson Market yesterday, the victim being a German named John Strauss, of No. 60 Amity-street. He was held to bail in $100 by Justice Cox.

On Sunday morning, the pork-packing establishment of George Hencken, Nos 221 and 223 First-avenue, was entered by burglars, who opened the doors with false keys, forced the safe, and secured $5 in pennies.

Wm. S. Fawcett, aged four years, of No. 436 West Eighteenth-street, was run over and killed by a lumber-truck at Tenth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, yesterday. Andrew Lang, the driver of the truck, was arrested.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Alderman Plunkitt committed John Smith, John McDonald and William Drynan for attempting to cheat Oscar Smith, of No. 79 Seventh-avenue, out of $12 worth of jewelry.

E. J. Darnell and J. Leycraft, who had been temporarily suspended from the New-York Cotton Exchange, on account of business embarrassments, were honorably reinstated yesterday, by a vote of the Board of Managers.

Special Agent Breckett and Inspector Fidon seized a large quantity of smuggled cigars and cigarettes in the upper part of the City yesterday. The place where the goods were seized had been under surveillance for a long time.

At the Bellevue Garden, foot of Eightieth-street, East River, a picnic and Summer-night's festival was held yesterday by the United Encampment of the State of New-York of the Order of U. O. N. M. The members of Battery C, Capt. Schilling, were present.

James Cassiday, a dealer in second-hand jewelry, at the corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, was arrested yesterday evening, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and locked up at Police Head-quarters. The goods were valued at $200, and were stolen at Easton, Penn.

Dredrick Van Looster, the proprietor of a grocery on Twenty-fifth-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to stab a United States revenue officer in the discharge of his duty. Commissioner Shields committed him for examination in default of $1,500 bail.

The managers and proprietors of the principal grocery establishments do not anticipate any trouble with their assistants. There are rumors of some up-town men organizing a strike, but the great body of assistants are reported satisfied with the old system of ten hours.

Timothy Collins, of No. 20 Little Twelfth-street, struck Pat. Brauiff, of No. 244 West Sixty-fifth-street, with a broken pitcher on the neck, cutting him terribly and lacerating the windpipe. Brauiff was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Collins will be arraigned at Jefferson Market today.

Yesterday the following persons were fined $10 each by Justice Cox, for reckless driving: John Fitzinger, of No. 529 Third-street; Alfred Stiguel, of No. 3 Sixth-avenue; Michael P. Golden, of No. 416 Seventh-avenue; Andrew Beatty, of No. 226 West Nineteenth-street, and Cyrus Patterson, of Jersey City.

An inquest was held by Coroner Young, yesterday, in the case of Matthew Burke, of No. 641 West Forty-second-street, whose death resulted from a wound in the abdomen inflicted by Jacob Bender about ten days ago. A verdict was rendered against Bender, who was committed to the Tombs for trial.

The sloop-yacht Deceiver, having a crew of five men, bound for Stonington, capsized while off the foot of Jackson-street, East River yesterday. The crew were all rescued by Daniel O'Brien, Alfred Sillick, Charles Doane, and other boatmen. The yacht was towed to the dock at the foot of Jackson-street.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Lange, of No. 400 Sixth-street, was carrying her child, Amelia Lange, twenty-one months old, in her arms through First-avenue, when a piece of brick fell from the scaffolding of the new building, No. 271 First-avenue, and struck the child on the head, producing concussion of the brain.

Justice Cox yesterday committed, in default of $1,000 bail, James Barry, of No. 40 West Thirty-eighth-street, who, on Sunday, entered a barge lying at Pier No. 50 North River, and, failing in his efforts to break open the desk or safe, started to leave with a coat and pair of boots, when he was arrested by an officer. The property belonged to Wm. Connaughton.

Yesterday afternoon Gervase Gomies, nineteen years old, of No. 40 Mott-street, and William Davis, of No. 37 Mott-street, quarreled in the street near their residences, when Gomies drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Davis in the back, inflicting a painful wound. Gomies was arrested, and discharged by the Sergeant in command at the Sixth Precinct, Davis refusing to make a complaint.

At a meeting of the French Canadian Union Club of New-York, held last evening at No. 648 Broadway, St. Charles Hotel, an election of the officers of the Club for the coming year took place. Prof. George Batchelor was elected President, Col. F. Boucher Secretary, and L. E. Demers Treasurer. Prof. Batchelor was appointed delegate to the General Convention of the French Canadians, to be held in Chicago, Aug. 8.

Several members of the Japanese Embassy have arrived in the City. Terashima, Minister to England, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. At the Westminster are Ito, Foukoutai, Komatz, and Inamoto. The remainder of the Embassy are expected here on Tuesday, and will put up at the St. Nicholas. At Boston they are to be joined by the Mayor of Yeddo. The entire party sail for Europe next week.

Morris Fitzgibbons, while driving a team and truck in Seventh-avenue and Twentieth-street, collided with car No. 116 of the Seventh-avenue Railroad, carrying away the front platform. James T. Maynard, of No. 95 Bedford-street, the driver of the car, was thrown into the street and the wheels of the car passed over his legs, fracturing one leg and dislocating the left hip. Fitzgibbons was held to await the result of the injuries.

BROOKLYN.

Commissioner Corr is steadily improving.

The Brooklyn Pier of the East River Bridge is now carried up to within eight or ten feet of the road level.

Katie Wahner, aged sixteen years, was fatally burned yesterday morning, at No. 66 Grand-street, caused by attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene-oil.

Up to noon yesterday the gross amount refunded under the Compromise act to taxpayers for repavement assessments was $43,281 47. There yet remain some 600 claims to be audited.

The fat-boiling establishment of Frederick Ackerman, on Newtown Creek, near the Penny Bridge, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss on building and stock, $3,500; no insurance.

Peter Riley, contractor, who claims $4,900 from the city for paving Flushing-avenue, obtained an order from Judge Barnard yesterday morning, requiring Controller Schroeder to show cause why the claim should not be paid.

James Bond, John Doherty, Peter Kerrigan, James Scott and Thomas Connery, the Red Hook roughs, who were arrested for beating Officer McGann last week, were examined yesterday and their cases sent to the Grand Jury.

Wm. M. Casey, who was arrested at the South Seventh-street Ferry, one night last week, on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the ferry-master on board the Commodore Barney, was discharged yesterday morning for lack of evidence.

The Supreme Court has appointed Corporation Counsel De Witt, District-Attorney Britton, and Samuel B. Probasco, Commissioners to fix the point and manner of the crossing of the Flushing Railroad by the Newtown and Flushing line.

The steam-ship Kuroda will be launched this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the yard of Messrs. C. & R. Poillon, at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn. The members of the Japanese Embassy, now in this City, will be present by invitation of the Messrs. Poillon.

Late Sunday night Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Balch, of No. 405 West Fifty-seventh-street, New-York, while riding down Flatbush-avenue in a light wagon, drove into the Prospect Park fountain. The Police extricated the horse, and Mr. and Mrs. Balch escaped with a drenching.

Sixteen liquor-dealers, arrested for selling liquor on Sunday, were taken before the Justices in their respective districts this morning, and nearly all were held to bail for trial or examination. John Maffield and Richard Klune were sent to the County Jail for twenty days each.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, Sheriff Henry, of Queens County, received an execution against the farm of the notorious Thomas Lookup Evans, the abortionist, located at Woodhaven, in the town of Jamaica, where he carried on a private business in connection with two females.

On Wednesday night, while William Schweyer, of Rockville Centre, was on his way home with a load of groceries from New-York, two men met him on the Merrick turnpike and asked to ride. They climbed up behind, and after riding about a mile, Schweyer was knocked from the wagon insensible to the roadside. He says he had $40 in his pocket and nearly $100 worth of groceries in his wagon, all of which they took with them.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. John Henry Gordon, of Westchester, has accepted the assistant pastorship of St. Peter's Church at New Brighton.

Jane Wilson, a New-York pickpocket, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, on a charge of robbing a gentleman on the Staten Island ferry-boat, on Sunday, of a gold watch. She was committed to the County Jail for further examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Paterson is going to make a determined effort to secure the removal of the Erie repair-shop to that place. A committee of the Board of Aldermen has been appointed to request the management to delay the rebuilding until some suitable terms can be agreed on. It is understood that Port Jervis has offered $75,000 to have the shops removed to that city.

An inquest has been commenced on the body of Henry Kohlman, a farm-laborer, found in the bushes at "Cedar Grove," the farm of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, on Saturday last. Upon the body were found two gun-shot wounds, either of which would have been sufficient to cause death. The authorities say they will probably be able to solve the mystery.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATIONS.

Destruction of a Sugar Refinery—Loss Estimated at $100,000.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the third floor of the six-story brick building, Nos. 28 and 30 Leonard-street, and running through the depth of the entire block to Worth-street, occupied by the Union Steam Sugar Refining Company. The fire, when discovered by the watchman employed on the premises, was burning in the vicinity of the flues in the rear of the third floor, and is therefore supposed to have been caused by the overheating of the furnaces, which are located on the ground floor. The alarm was quickly responded to by a section of the Fire Department, in command of Engineers Brandon and Erlacker. By the time the firemen had got to work the fire had spread with such rapidity that the flames were bursting from the upper windows, and were eating their way through the roof. Despite the best exertions of the firemen, the flames gained rapidly, placing the surrounding buildings in imminent peril. Engineer Brandon ordered a second alarm to be sounded, and in a few moments reinforcements of steamers and firemen had arrived. By arduous exertions the flames were confined to the refinery, but were not subdued until the building and contents were totally destroyed. The refinery was surrounded by large tenement-houses, and during the conflagration the tenants were seized with a panic and removed their household effects from their apartments, fearing that their homes would be destroyed. Several of the surrounding buildings were slightly damaged by the falling walls.

The loss of the Union Steam Sugar Refining Company is estimated at $75,000 on stock and machinery, and $25,000 on buildings; insured. The origin of the fire is being investigated by Fire-Marshal McSpedon.

Other Fires.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fifth floor of the building No. 23 Dey-street, occupied by the Photo-Engraving Company, of which J. C. Moss is manager. The fire was caused by Mr. Moss entering a room in which gas had been allowed to escape, with a lighted match. Damage, $2,000; insured for $5,000 in the Niagara Company. The first floor is occupied by J. W. Prazier, dealer in ordnance stores. Damage, $1,000. The rest of the building is occupied as offices by a number of different parties, who sustained losses by water. The building is owned by Beach & Beal. Damage, $2,000.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery-store of Wm. Schossnascher, No. 496 Eleventh-street. Damage, $100; insured for $1,000 in the Niagara Company.

Large Fire in Brooklyn—About $70,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered issuing from the rear and lower part of Sherman & Brother's molding and planing mill, at the corner of Bond and Fourth-streets, and in a few moments the whole establishment was involved. The large three story brick building was owned by R. W. Adams, and was destroyed, together with F. Dillont's frame carriage factory and the two-story frame residence of Thos. Hunt, an old expressman, adjoining the mill on Fourth-street. Taylor & Murphy, sash and blind makers, occupied the second floor of the planing mill. A quantity of lumber belonging to Sherman & Brother was badly damaged. Messrs. Sherman having been unable to get into their safe, cannot give an exact statement of their insurances nor the names of the companies, but they estimate their loss, which is exclusively on stock and machinery, at $20,000, and say they are insured for about $8,000 or $10,000. Taylor & Murphy's loss, mostly on stock, is put down at about $2,500 or $3 000; insured for $1,000 in the Liverpool and Globe Company. F. Dillont estimates his loss at $4,000; insured in the Triumph Company for $2,500. Hunt was uninsured. R. W. Adams' loss on building is about $40,000; insured for $30,000, as follows: Royal, of New-York, $3,000; Triumph, of Cincinnati, $4,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Humboldt, of New-York, $1,000; Andes, of Cincinnati, $10,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Commercial Union, of London, $2,500; Lancaster Company, of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Glenn's Falls, $1,250; National, of Bangor, Me., $1,250.

The origin of the fire is unknown. In the opinion of some it was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Sherman thinks not, though he has no other theory.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool—Miss M. A. I. Vidal, Mrs. Darby, F. H. West, Rev. J. H. Vidal, E. Dechan, E. Bessinger, Wm. McLean, Mrs. McLean, A. Stewart, Jos. McCollon, Wm. J. Stuart, Geo. Medford, Henry Simmons, W. Ireford and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Waterhouse and infant, Frederick Waterhouse, Ernest Waterhouse, P. Curry, C. Waller, W. Cuttill, H. S. Robertson, Mrs. Wm. Rogerson, S. Stern, E. F. Floyd and lady, Mrs. Jas. A. Olwell, Mrs. J. B. Bettenger, Mrs. Thos. H. Woolrich, Jno. Ranton, Mr. Presser, G. A. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stokes, O. D. Bleakley, J. Wilson, Mr. Krause, lady and infant, W. E. Lawrence, H. Assall, S. Assall, M. Costello, Jno. O'Rorke, J. A. Gilbert, Geo. Mahow, Mr. Lyon, G. C. Braman, Geo. Robinson, Jno. Greene, Mrs. M. I. Chase, Miss Olwell, Pat. Magee and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, Master W. Mathews, Miss E. Pearce, Mrs. Shopland, T. Parker, F. Oppenhein, Jules Juhot, Mr. Wiggs, W. I. Knight, Jno. Remmington, Jno. Cosgrove, Mr. Horey, Annie Halgin, Margaret Halgin.

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Mr. Wm. B. Recker, Sister Mary Augustine, Mrs. C. Tannenbaum, M. A. Tannenbaum and infant, Mrs. Ann Brown, C. Child, C. A. Rainger, J. J. Prins, Israel Bowr, Col. Sandford, Mrs. L. McKnight.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....4:54 | Sun sets....7:18 | Moon rises. 12:44
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...3:56 | Gov. Island. 4:45 | Hell Gate.. 6:07

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, July 29.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia.

Ships Toftemita, (Br.) Russell, Liverpool, Arkell, Tufts & Co.; Anahuac, Spalding, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.; Malay, Clough, San Francisco, C. Comstock & Co.

Barks J. and R. Walsh, (Br.,) Herbert, Rotterdam, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Concettina, (Ital.,) Moretta, Genoa, A. P. Agresta & Co.; H. D. Stover, Pierce, Havana, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Araid Mallimtino, Luttera, Rotterdam, J. Schmidt & Co.; Marai, (Ital.,) Girghell, Cork, for orders, A. P. Agresta & Co.

Brigs Emily, (Br.,) Marshall, Port-au-Spain, James W. Elwell & Co.; G. F. Geery, Conking, Annapolis, Evans, Ball & Co.; Vigil, (Norw.,) Larsen, Gloucester, Eng., Tetens & Bockmann.

Schrs. G. W. Dill, Walker, Tampa, J. L. Hathaway; Sea Bird, Hogan, Richmond; M. A. Coombs, Coombs, Boston.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.) Price, Liverpool July 17, via Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. July 28, at 3:30 P. M., 280 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool. Same date, at 12:20 P. M., passed steam-ship Spain, do. for do. Same date, at 12:30 P. M., steam-ship Oceanic, do. for do. Same date, 260 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship St. Laurent, hence for Havre. Same date, 222 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Europa, hence for Glasgow. Same time, saw brig Addie, bound E.

Steam-ship James Adger, Thos. J. Lockwood Master, left Charleston, (S. C.,) July 27, 1872, mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Nordboen, (Norw.,) Haagensen, Ipswich 65 ds., with old rails to order, vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales up to the Banks; from thence 26 ds. with light winds and calms.

Bark Caroline, (Norw.,) Bogge, Hamburg 65 days out, with merchandise to C. Tobias & Co. Took the south passage and had variable weather; lost and split sails; was twenty-nine days N. of Bermuda.

Bark Paolina, (Ital.,) Ferrgin, Antwerp 53 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to order. Took the southern passage and had fine weather throughout; was 12 ds. N. of Bermuda. July 3, lat. 25 50, lon. 45 36, spoke bark Jane Young, (Br.,) hence for Buenos Ayres 21 ds. out.

Bark John G. Hall, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) Dunham, Cow Bay 11 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to Winchester & Co. Had moderate weather.

Bark Sandberg, (Norw.,) Barresen, Antwerp 55 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the north passage and had strong winds most of the passage; was 14 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Tempo, (Ital.,) Michelini, Newport 62 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had variable weather.

Brig Svea, (Norw.,) Norup, Ardrossan 52 ds., with pig-iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockman. Was 23 ds. W. of the Banks with light winds and calms; July 18, lat. 41 20, lon. 60 09, spoke bark Queen of the Fleet, from St. Johns, N. B., for Holly Head.

Brig Lebra, (Dutch,) Klein, Maracaibo, 29 ds., with coffee, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig N. Stowers, (of Stockton,) Salvage, St. John, P. R., 12 ds., with mdse. to Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Dix, New-Haven, Conn., 1 day, with ballast, to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Martha M. Heath, Nichols, Providence, — ds., with ballast to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Maryetta, Turner, Virginia.
Schr. Southern Beauty, Ward, Virginia.
Schr. Maria & Elizabeth, Sooer, Virginia.
Schr. S. J. Vaughan, Vaughan, Virginia.
Schr. Lauretta, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. Senator, Endicott, Virginia.
Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia.
Schr. D. S. Miller, Mills, Virginia.
Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. R. L. Phelps, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. Maria Jane, Bogert, Virginia.
Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Mathews, Virginia.
Schr. E. R. Bennett, French, Virginia.
Schr. J. L. Leach, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. Alithea, Darby, Virginia.
Schr. C. T. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.
Schr. J. T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.
Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Walker, Virginia.
Schr. M. V. Duncan, Todd, Virginia.
Schr. Mary Jane, Leek, Virginia.
Schr. E. L. Morris, Hammill, Virginia.
Schr. Woodruff Sims, Pharo, Virginia.
Schr. Samuel Woods, Wood, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., July 29.—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Philadelphia. Brigs Queen, from Surinam; Alexander Nichols, from Port Johnson.

Also, arr. steamers Shannon, from Liverpool; Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; barks Robert Morrison, from Hyeres; Margaret C. Wier, from Antwerp; Kate Williams, from Fayal; Olivia Davis, from Philadelphia; brigs Lizabel, from Philadelphia; Lewis Clark, from Port Johnson; Anna M. Knight, from Hoboken.

Below—Ship Progress, from Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 29.—Arr. steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; schr. Jonas Smith, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 29.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore, the bark Waid, from Middleboro, England; brig Helen Rowley and schr. Island Belle, for Washington; bark Maggie V. Hugg, from Baltimore, for Richmond.

Passed out—Bark Elverton, for Rio; brig Village Belle, for Demerara.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 29.—Arr. steam-ships Zodiac, from Newbern, towing the schr. Enchantress; Juniata, from Philadelphia, and North Point, from Baltimore; schrs. Warpella, from New-York; U. C. Moses, from Bath; Marion, from Boston.

KEY WEST, Fla., July 29.—The steam-ship reported ashore to the northward was the George Cromwell. She was stranded but for a short time, and got off without assistance, or sustaining any damage, and resumed her voyage.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 27.—Arr. brig Queen, from Surinam, for Boston; schrs. Victor, Elizabethport, for Boston; L. Standish, Poughkeepsie, for Pembroke; Moselle, New-London, Port Caledonia, E. B.; Planter, from Boston.

Sld. all vessels except brig Dirigo; schrs. Louis Walsh, Saxon, Red Beach Caroline, Gen. Grant, T. S. McLellan, Tantamount, Otronto, Forest City, Henry Clay, Ruth Thomas, James Bliss, Mariel, E. M. Branscom, Paragon, M. M. Knowles, Entire, Planter, and Phœnix.

28th. Arr. schrs. H. E. Russell, Elizabethport, for Danvers; Midnight, Port Johnson, do.; Mindora, do., Salem; Light of the East, Wilmington, N. C., for Richmond, Me.; Georgietta, Newburg, for Boston; Harbinger, Hoboken, for do.; Eastern Belle, do., for Portsmouth; Boston, do., for Newburyport; Louisa Smith, Philadelphia, for do.; Ocean Belle, New-Haven, for St. John, N. B.; Jane, and Sea Foam, Boston, for Philadelphia; Lady Ellen, Hyannis, for do.; Alpha and Rocket, Calais, Providence; Abner Taylor, Bangor, for New-York; Samaritan, Ellsworth, for Dighton; Quickstep, Boston, for Port Johnson; Rosannah Rose, Bangor, for Washington.

Sld.—All before reported, except schrs. Abner Taylor, Rosannah Rose, Quickstep, Rocket, Samaritan, Sea Foam, Alpha, Jane and Lady Ellen.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 29.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Nevada, Capt Forsyth, from New-York July 17, and the Inman line steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Jameson, from New-York July 18, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 1 A. M. yesterday and the latter at 8½ this morning.

MOVILLE, July 29.—The Anchor line steam-ship Iowa, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York July 12, for Glasgow, arrived here today.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 29.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Nemesi, Capt. Emster, from New-York July 16, for Bremen, touched at this port this morning.

The steam-ship Moselle, from Aspinwall and West Indian ports, arrived here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—The Allan line steam-ship Sarmatian, from Quebec and Montreal, arrived here yesterday.

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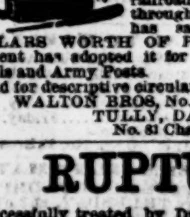

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